IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,060.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
20th Sept.	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	RALSHITE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8 000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA...	9000	.....		...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....		...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....		...0
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA		1050
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10000	.....		...0
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...		1000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....		...
4th ,,	ARABIA	9000	.....		...0
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA		1250
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....		...0
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA...		1000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....		...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA		11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....		...

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURNS.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	284 or 198	491 or 342-8
,, LONDON	427 or 298	940-8 or 722

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & O	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & O	6973*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & O	8300*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&O.	7473*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & O	9206*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & O	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & O	6875	.....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & O	8600*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay:Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

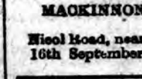
Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1,695	Thurs. 18th Sept.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga ...	2,185	Friday 19th Sept.	1 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa ...	2,184	Mon. 22nd Sept.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&O.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwaraa and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.s. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 18th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306 Thursday	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419 ,,	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 ,,	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
16th September, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilhling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted,

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039 ..	.. ..	16th Nov.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	..	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis...	3999..	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	... 10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	... 16th Feb.
Cleopatra ...	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8 00	B. Bednarz	.. 10th Mar
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavissich	... 16th Mar
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber	... 1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	... 10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	... 1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	... 10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	... 16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	... 1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913
Nippon	..6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Lova	...28th Jan.
China	..6017	M. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	..6350	N. Giutovich	30th May.
Persia	5845	G. Bartolo	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Lova	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to	644*
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 903 to...	1033*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to	449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 682 to	722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 450	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to	594†
To London via Trieste and back	833 to	963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotharda, Taurus, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Nippon....	6350	M. Franovich	7th Oct 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	16th Sept. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Jantzan	2nd Oct. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	16th Oct. 1913
Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd Nov. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st september, 1913.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Jehore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON.
Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	....Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000 000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,,	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,,	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
161, Hornby Road.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Hamjee Street, Fort.

RINGS, EXQUISITE RINGS!
AN INEXHAUSTIBLE COLLECTION.
RINGS FOR

ENGAGEMENTS, PRESENTATIONS, WEDDINGS, SIGNETS, GUARDS, FANCY RINGS.
IN
DIAMONDS, SAPPHIRES, EMERALDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, FANCY GEMS.

We desire to draw special attention to our stock of ENGAGEMENT RINGS set with selected DIAMONDS, which carry maximum value in

TRANSPARENCY
CLEARNESS
PURITY
COLOUR
FREEDOM FROM FLAWS.

Deficiency in any one of the qualities mentioned dimiaishes the value of diamonds considerably.

You may rely on obtaining quality from

"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY"
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ... ,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ... ,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby advertised for general information that the CONAL FOUNDRY and WORKSHOPS at Roorkee, have been SOLD as a going concern to Messrs. JOTI PRASAD, RAGHUNATH SINGH and BENI PRASAD, *raises* of Jagadhri (Ambala) with effect from the 1st of June, 1913.

W. G. WOOD,
Secretary to Government,
United Provinces,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.

THE DHOND BARAMATI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Dhond Baramati Railway Company, Limited will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1913, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report, and Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1913.

2ND.—To effect a Director in the place of the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st October, 1913 to 14th October 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SHAPOORJI GODBOLE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th September, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th Sept., 1913.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS.

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
(OF CARDIFF AND LONDON).

Are appointed SOLE AGENTS for the following Bengal Collieries in Bombay Presidency :—

CHARANPUR.	LOYABAD.
LUTCHIPUR.	MUDIDIH.
BHASKAJURI.	BUDROOCHUCK
PANCHGAT-CHIA.	TITULMURI.
	CHOITODIH.
HATGAROOIE.	JUMONI.
KATRAS.	

And are in a position to entertain business both Rail and Seaborne for Ready and Forward.

Royal Insurance Buildings,
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☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home-like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO: POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

Full programme at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Pictures only at 8-30 P. M.

THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE
MISS ALICE DIGBY
remains for another week.
NEW AND CATCHY SONGS
and another INTERNATIONAL DANCE.

MATINEE
TO-MORROW, AT 3 P. M.
LES MISERABLES
(by VICTOR HUGO)
will be shown complete.

PRIZES—at 6-30 TO-MORROW being the KHURDADSAL HOLIDAY, when 3 silk Sarees will be given away.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
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Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health?
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Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
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Phaeton Brand.
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GRAND NEW PROGRAMME.
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An entirely new Production. 2,000 Feet of perfect Colour-Photography.
BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR ... (Drama taken after Sir Walter Scott's charming Romance).
FIGHTING DAN... ... ... (Thrilling American War Drama).
ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN THE COMICS
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.
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CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.
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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
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ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
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IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 6. Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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TO BE LET, LONAVLA.—"BAROMETER VIEW," 'A' and 'B' BANGALOWS, furnished for Season. Apply COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khedwadi.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 414, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Applicants for EMPLOYMENT, Rs. 100 p. m. minimum Box No. 420, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—For a EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL FIRM in Calcutta a PARSI CLERK, must be well educated, young, energetic and pushing. Good Prospects for smart man. Apply with testimonials stating age to Box No. 3818 care of this ppper.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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The Finest Polish
FOR
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NOTICK.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy. The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

WANTED.

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED, for Fancy Drapery Departmens. One with experience preferred. Apply to
THE BRANCH MANAGER,
Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ld.,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FROZEN FISH.—A. and M. Smith, Limited, Shippers of Fish, Aberdeen, Scotland, REQUIRE a REPRESENTATIVE for the sale of their Frozen Fish, shipped out in Steamers' Refrigerators. State references, present Agencies, and full particulars.

WHO will send me 1,000 or more STAMPED POSTAGE STAMPS or POSTCARDS used I shall give him analogous the value an OBJECT from Germany according to his WISH and OPTION.
MAX HASCHECK,
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WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 6'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.
Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. Also THIRD FLOOR of a House No. 20, Church Gate, Rent Rs. 50.
Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
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By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 65,000,000	
Do. subscribed	„ 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
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Askabad	Hankow	Paris
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Bombay	London	Tiflis
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.
Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.
G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	32,500

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CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons, Captain G. Meyer, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with ballast.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain J M Main, sailed yesterday, for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Strathmoor, 2,805 tons, Captain R J MacMohon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, with ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain F W Atkin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo ann 450 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H M Cuthbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 13th Sept. 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
R I M S Dufferin . Comdr R J Headlam...R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Falmouth...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 15.

Angus.....2320 Dakers.....A Yule and Co
Arcadia .....3574 Bareham.....P and O Co
Badrie .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
Blake .....2296 Hill.....A Yule and Co
Baroda .....1899 Horsecroft.....M M and Co
Delta.....4780 Martin...Shanghai...24-9...
P and O S N Co
Dwarka.....759 Mezon .....M M and Co
Caspian . 2317 Wright .....W and A G and Co
Hoseineo...944 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Itria .....3419 Gulgey .....M M and Co
Istrar .....2979 Jacob.....K N and Co
Khosrou.....2410 Bannah .....Jeddah ...
T M and Co
Kola .....570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Okhla.....343 Staples .....M M and Co
Ocean .....2460 Christeanse ...The Bombay Co
Parsee .....2149 Williams.....M M and Co
Strathgarry.....3840 Neil...W and A G and Co
Sasad.....157 Bonsfield.....Port Said.....
Arab Strs Ld
Subedar.....3087 Crebbin.....T M and Co
Salsette .....2391 Vine.....P and O Co
Alfeld .....2450 Nieman.....K N & Co
Seiston .....2711 Forbes .....M Co
Symetus .....2384 Evans .....M M and C
Kirklee.....2276 Currie.....J F and C

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons, Capts, Dest. Date. Agents
D&E Bulgarian Prince...3129 Dancy ....
J M and Co
F Clan Sunart...2285 Anderson...J Finlay & Co
H H mayun...2154 Murdoch...17-9...T Mand Co
K Spain.....3390 Brandtsen...Rangoon ...
A L S N Co
M Konig.....3176 Oeltman...Durban ...16-9 ...
O S and Co
N Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie ...Baltimore...
20-9 ...J Finlay and Co
J Maru...2346 Richards 19-9...N Y Kaisha
P Steamoor... ...2103 Blakey...Barrow 19-9...
J F & Co
Q Manin .....1679 Zennaro...Calcutta
16-9...T M and Co

Offside D & E

Liadula .....2183 Walsh .....M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Olympia ...3690 Kinnaird ...Liverpool.....
17-9...W and A G and Co
3 Adamsturm ...Hatinheid ..... 17-9 .....
W and A G Co
4 Inverkip...2306 Glasson...London...27-9 ...
T and O Co
5 Liebenfels ... 2850 Kohlers ...Hamburg...
12-9 ..W and A G Co
5 Monteballo ...2770 Gill...Hull.. ..19-9 .....
J F and Co
6 Colaba...3899 Robertson 20-9 ..M M & Co
4 Principe-di-Piemonte...4044 Quentino ...
Genoa...17-9...Italian N S N and Co

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
15	Strathmoor.... Gaibanz ...	Mac Mahon Gilhuber ...	K'chi Sept. 12 Trieste Sept. 1

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Nurani..... Trafford Hall Lhasa.....	Atkin ..... Main..... Cuthbush.....	Jeddah Liverpool Karachi

The steamer Peter Jebsen, Captain Meyer obtained port clearances yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Arcadon, for London.
,, Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
,, Caspian for Hull etc.
,, Saad for Koweit.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer "Devanha," left Hongkong at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—97 bales goat hair, 20 bales wool, W A Graham and Co ; 28 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 5 bales wool, F Fazul ; 16 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 8 bales wool, K Moolchand ; 36 bales wool, D Nagji ; 20 bales wool, T Tezpall ; 60 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 120 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ;28 bales wool, O,Comersee; 50 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co ; 200 cwts saowa seed, P Assoo ; 320 cwts linseed oil cake, New Mofussil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—30 bales cotton fly,C Trading Co

FOR VALETTA.

Arcadia s—20bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

Arca FOR NEW YORK.

dia s—4 bales woolen carpet, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 3 bales wool, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR MONTREAL.

Arcadia s—1 bale woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—5,100 lbs bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 260 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed ; 333 cwts corriander seed, 120 cwts turmeric, P Jethabhoy ; 28 cwts dragoon, blood 18 cwts gum mirth A H Mawji and Co; 6,916 cwts barley 7,000 cwts castorsee, 1,820 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 12 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina ; 6 cwts malbar canes, D S Postwalla

FOR GHENT.

Montebello s—55 bales cotton, Walter Pavri Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, B Blascheck and Co; 5 cwts buffalo horns, S M Siddiq, 603 mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Inverkip s—110 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 1,500 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co ; 220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

Atumsturm s—3225 cwts teelseed, 147 cwts 147 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Atumsturm s—110 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co; 120 bales cotton, 1 wool waste, 79 cotton fly, Solomon Bros ; 815 cwts myrabollams, 219 cwts kang, J M Billimoria and Co,

Liebenfels s—10 cwts canes with roots, N Gokaldas and Co., 50 cwts cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas and Co ; 200 cwts kajookernals, R Damji and Co ; 84 cwts animal guts, Ad Mayer; 4,000 cwts mowra seeds, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Bulgarian Prince s—180 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2000 cwts wheat flour, D Merhanji.

FOR BREMEN.

Liebenfels—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bulgarian Prince s—500 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,002 linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Principe de Peermonte s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co;' 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Principe de Peermonte s—I bale cotton carpets, H Cawasji.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru s—500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 672 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Jinsen Maru s—100 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 13.

Steamer Baroda from Busreh. Agents M M. and Co.—119 bags 18 bundles almonds, 117 bags almond kernels, 2,949 bags dry dates, 572 bundles 171 boxes dates, 3 bags figs, 923 mats wet dates 518 bag gum, 31 bundles salted fish, 16 bundles skins, 36 bundles reeds 30 bundles mats, 2 bnndles madag, 21 tins pearls, 14 bundles 72 bags rosebuds, 90 cases 50 carboys rosewater, 46 bags raisins, 3 bundles toodree, 14 bags mahabat, 49 bags gall, 97 bundles leaves, 4 bags attari, 8 bags copper, 2 bags brass, 1 case shells, 91 bundles wool, 45 jottas assafoeteda, 5 bundles specie.

Steamer Strathgarry from Calcutta, Agents W and A. Graham and Co—6,325 tons coal.

Steamer Dwarka from Busreh Agent M M and Co— 1 number empty gas cylinder, 15 crates dates 16 boxes specie

Steamer Okhla from Java Agents, M M and Co— 22,471 bags sugar.

Steamer Arcadia from Shanghai Agents, P and O S N Co—25 bundles rajans 3,782 cases 167 packages 205 jottas fire crackers, 80 cases camphor, 166 coil rope, 225 cases cassia, 3 cases cigars, 7 cases glass hollow beads, 33 cases glass bangles, 43 bundles gunnies, 100 cases pines 997 bags sago flour 68 baskets China roots. 12 cases canned fruits, 5 cases canned vegetables, 1 hogsheads 2 cases wine, 5 cases cassia oil, 3 cases aniseed oil 28 rools 30 bales mathing, 6 bundles vermillion, 23 ases paper, 6 cases rubberseed, 3 cases cardamones, 876 stabs tin, 50 bags strawseed, 150 bags dry ginger 3 cases woollen goods, 4 bales waste silk, 51 cases cotton goods 13 cases silk and cottongoods. 7 bags old copper and brass

Steamer Oceana from Calcutta Agents The Bombay Co—6,010 tons coal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	September	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues ...	16	m 11 50	27 4
Wed.....	17	m 0 6	27 2
		0 13 a	27 4
Thu.....	18	m 0 35	27 3
		0 36 a	27 2
Fri	19	m 1 5	27 3
		1 1 a	26 9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	September	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.....	16	m 5 22	17 4
		5 51 a	16 9
Wed.....	17	m 5 51	17 5
		6 15 a	16 6
Thurs ...	18	m 6 20	17 9
		6 40 a	16 5
Fri	19	m 6 49	18 4
		7 6 a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
16 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 41m.
17 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 40m.
18 (Thursday)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 39m.
19 (Friday)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 38m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 18th, 1 h. 15-9m. p.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 0-0m. p.m. New Moon, 2nth, 10h. 26-8m. a.m. First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16-2m. a.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—September 3, at Bakloh, the wife of Captain H. St. G. S. Scott, 4th Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

LISTER—September 7, at Keynsham nr. Bristol, to Captain and Mrs. A. E. J. Lister, I.M.S., a daughter.

COLYER—September 9, at Portmore, Simla, to Mr. and Mrs. Colyer, Punjab Irrigation, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12.

Harwood League Association Football : Grant Medicals vs. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim:—The choice of a friend shows what a man is like.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s, "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 5th inst., left Aden, at 4 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arcadia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2 39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-39
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of C-I R. F. P. Pigott, C.I.F., and Officers, the string Band of the 1st Battn., B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m. :—

March	Tivoli	Schroder
Overture	The White Queen	Metra
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l
Selection	The Rose	Myddleton
Interlude	Chinese Festival	Pickard
Song	Within your Eyes	
	love	Lincke
Intermezzo ..	Ae li	Hume
Patrol	The Wee Macgreegor	Amers

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R.C.H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the string Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday, at 6-15 p.m., at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, when Prof. C. J. Sisson, M.A., will deliver an address on "The Teaching of Literature."

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The Roman Catholic Members of the Secretariat and of the Offices of the Accountant-General, Bombay, and Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor, will offer a thanksgiving mass on Wednesday, at the Shrine of our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill.

THEFT AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The theft of a gold watch and fob, gold links and clothes valued at Rs. 321, the property of Mr. J. R. Govan and Mr. W. A. Clarke, residing on the first floor of Roosevelt House, Merewether Road, has been reported to the police. The robbery occurred on Saturday night.

REQUIEM MASS.—There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Peter Vincent D'Mello, son of N. D'Mello of the *Bombay Gazettee*, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m., at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Fort. Friends and relations are kindly requested to attend.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of August the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,078 among them the number of new admissions was 605 being classified as stated below, Hindoos 403, Mussulmans 110, Parsees 4, Christians 64, and other class 24. The average daily attendance was 67.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion *via* Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Itinda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P.M. on Monday, September 22.—Mails for Madagascar Port, Reunion, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L Marquis per s.s. "Purnia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 P. M. on Thursday September 18.—Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Tanga and superscribed correspondence for Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 A M. on Wednesday September 17.—Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa if superscribed will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITIES.

THEIR PRINCIPAL NEEDS.

A Government Resolution reviewing reports on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency says :—

A plentiful and wholesome water-supply, efficient drainage, broad well-aligned thoroughfares, and the opening up of insanitary and congested areas, are among the most pressing and general wants of the more important municipal towns, but with the help of loans and liberal grants-in-aid from Government some appreciable progress is being made towards the attainment of these desiderata. Other wants include sanitary conveniences, municipal office buildings, dispensary buildings, markets and slaughter-houses. In several of the large municipalities the quest on of providing school-houses designed in accordance with modern ideas regarding space, lighting and ventilation is receiving consideration. Order are being separately issued announcing the readiness of Government to tender special financial assistance for the execution of schemes of this kind where the need is urgent and the resources of municipality do not admit of construction being undertaken under the ordinary grant-in-aid rules. In the Northern Division Ahmedabad is in need of an improved and extended water service. Steps are being taken to provide for these requirements and, later on, for an extension of the drainage system. The opening out of congested areas is also in progress, thanks to liberal contributions received from Government. In Viramgam an improved water-supply is an urgent need which the deep boring experiment now being conducted there may, it is hoped, serve to meet. The same is the case at Dholera, which will be the next locality for experiment if the Viramgam operations proved successful. Metalled roads are a pressing need in almost all the municipalities of the Kaira District, but funds are insufficient in most cases. The Dohad water-supply scheme is still in the air, but the Sanitary Engineer to Government has been asked for plans and estimates. The drying up during the year of almost all the wells and tanks in the town showed how urgently needed is a permanent water-supply for Dohad. In the case of Surat no further progress seems to have been made towards meetinga long-recognized requirement of that city, namely, the provision of a comprehensive drainage scheme. In the meanwhile another urgent need has come to the fore by reason of the marked deterioration of the water-supply which, owing apparently to the advance of the sea water up the Tapti river, is becoming brackish. With a view to preventing the contamination of the river water a bund was thrown across the Tapti at a cost of Rs. 16,000, but it breached at the first spring tide. It was thereupon repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,400, but immediately breached again. Rander and Bulsar both require drainage schemes and the opening up of their congested area. The drainage scheme at Kurla has for the time being been abandoned, but, as observed by the Collector, the dangerously insanitary condition of the town makes it impossible to shelve the question for long. It is hoped that the Sanitary Engineer will soon be able to devise a satisfactory combined scheme of water-supply, drainage and nightsoil disposal. In the Central Division the Faizpur municipality has completed its town improvement scheme. Similar schemes are in course of execution at Bhusaval, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pandharpur and Sholapur. At Pandharpur a drainage scheme has been partly carried out from municipal funds, and measures for its completion are under consideration. The combined water-supply and drainage project for Poona is in active progress. Water-supply schemes are in course of execution at Nasik, Lonavla, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Schemes for Karad and Igatpuri have been sanctioned, while proposals for Nandurbar and Barsi are under consideration. In the Southern Division the Bhutnal tank work, for which Government have sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 1,92,000 is nearing completion.

In Karachi the most pressing needs are a municipal office and council hall, the improvement of the water-supply and street lighting, the laying of sewers, water mains, the construction of roads in the Machi Maini and Ranchore quarters, and the improvement of the Lyari quarter. An efficient drainage and sewage system, the relief of congestion, the improvements of roads and lighting, and the filling up of hollows and tanks are the most pressing wants in Hyderabad.

The liberal offers of Government assistance in the execution of sanitary projects are serving as a powerful inducement to local authorities generally to turn their attention more closely to schemes of improvement, many of which are now, as has been indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, already in various stages of actual progress. The Governor in Council regards it, however, as essential that municipalities should realive the necessity of developing their own resources by a proper and judicious increase of taxation with a view to enabling them to bear their full share of the burden which the spread of sanitary knowledge and the general raising of the standard of living are imposing on the community. As was foreshadowed at the conclusion of last year's review His Excellency in Council has, in pursuance of this policy directed that certain conditions should in future be attached to any Government grant or loan to a municipality for the construction or extension of water-supply or drainage works, among them being a stipulation that in the case of new water-works the municipal proposals for financing the project shall provide for the recovery, by means of direct charges for the supply of water, of at least 80 per cent. of the annual instalment due in repayment of any Government loan that may have been advanced, and that ordinarily the municipality shall undertake to levy minimum rates of Rs. 12 and Rs. 24 for a half-inch and a three-quarter-inch connexion, respectively, while in the case of supply on a larger scale the charge shall be at a minimum rate of six annas per 1,000 gallons. Insistence on these conditions will, it is hoped, serve to render in a large measure self-supporting those water-supply installations towards the cost of which Government have accorded financial assistance.

During the ensuing cold weather, the Patiala Imperial Service Lancers will proceed to Umballa for the purpose of brigade training with the Umballa Cavalry Brigade.

THE WEATHER.

MORE RAIN EXPECTED IN NORTH-EAST INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The disturbance in the Bay is slowly moving towards the coast near Sangor Island, but does not appear to be of any great intensity. The Arabian Sea monsoon has given no rain and that of the Bay current has hardly extended to the west of Bengal.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma ; fairly general in Bengal; local in Assam, Kashmir and Central India East. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, the North Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Provinces, South Rajputana and the North Madras coast.

Bassein reports one inch; Toungoo and Monywa, three-quarters: Gauhati one-and-a-half; Jessore, one; Behrampore, three Rawalpindi and Mount Abu, one; Sutna, a quarter, and Gopalpur, one-and-a-half.

Forecast :—An increase of rainfall in Northeast India.

KEMP & CO., LD., OUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
September 14.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corndg. to date.	Corresp'g Total 1911.	Corresp'g Total 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Oumballa Hill.	0·27	63 98	47·45	48·52

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 11th September.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 53	78 7

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Roshire (14th)	93·3	75·0	...	0·09
Jask ...	91·3	82 8	...	0·09
Muskat (14th)	92 3	85·1	...	0·09
Multan ...	99 3	8 a	...	10 28
Rawalpindi	79 9	69·1	1 21	24·44
Lahore ...	93·4	74·7	..	18 09
Sirsa ...	99·3	75·0	...	17·84
Ambala ...	9 5	72 9	...	28 21
Delhi ...	97·5	77 8	...	13·6
Agra ...	99 1	80·3	...	7·39
Mainpuri ...	98·8	80·1	...	10·65
Jhansi ...	97·5	75 5	...	9·64
Cawnpore ...	93·1	77 5	...	18·79
Allahabad ...	95·1	76·0	...	22 36
Jacobabad ...	102·1	7 3	...	2 ··
Karachi ...	85 0	77 0	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	89 6	75·2	...	10·44
Jaipur ...	95 7	73 1	...	12·71
Kotah ...	92·1	7 ··	...	16·10
Bhaj ...	87 ..	73·5	...	38 37
Dwarka ...	4·3	77·2	...	17·25
V. Aswal ...	84·1	78 3	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	88·1	68 8	0·14	27·78
Bhavnagar Para.	92·0	71·3	0·12	35·94
Surat ...	88·4	75·1	...	37·12
Ahmedabad ...	86·6	74·7	..	25 61
Deesa ...	88 3	73·4	...	34·16
Neemuch ...	84·9	68·0	...	23·84
Indore ...	81·1	66·1	...	36·23
Jubbulpore ...	87·3	71 8	...	31·34
Sangor ...	86·3	67·0	...	22 92
Hoshangabad ...	87·7	70·4	...	34·31
Khandwa ...	86·2	68 6	...	38·15
Akola ...	89·7	69 5	...	25·81
Amraoti ...	87 8	67·8	...	?
Nagpur ...	88·6	70·8	...	43·22
Chanda ...	88·0	72·0	...	5 ·94
Raipur ...	87·7	73·6	...	35·07
BOMBAY ...	86·0	77·4	0 01	65 46
Ratnagiri ...	84·3	72·9	0·01	67·12
Mormugao ...	85·0	75 2	...	82 34
Karwar ...	82·7	75·0	...	83 22
Malegaon ...	91·9	69·1	...	13 39
Ahmednagar ...	89·6	62·5	...	14 34
Poona ...	85·5	64·8	...	22·42
Sholapur ...	90·8	71·6	...	11·39
Bijapur ...	91·4	70 2	...	8·95
Belgaum ...	70·2	63·5	...	31·62
Aurangabad ...	89·9	65·5	...	20·08
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	88·9	71·2	...	26·49
Hyderabad ...	85·3	73·2	...	14 28
Mangalore ...	84·8	73·8	...	80·73
Calicut ...	85·3	74·6	...	67·0
Cochin ...	86·2	75 7	...	65·8
Colombo ...	85 0	78·0	...	13·25
Masulipatam ...	85·8	76 2	...	7·55
Bellary ...	95 0	73 3	...	9·07
Cuddapah ...	92·5	77 0	...	5·63
Madras ...	92·0	78 0	...	5·06
Bangalore ...	85 3	64·8	...	9·87
Coimbatore ...	87·9	69 8	...	2·83
Trichinopoly ...	97·1	70 8	...	1·98
Negapatam ...	95·2	77 7	...	7·12

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·00 (79-27) ; G T H=0·03 (75.61) St. G H=0·93 (76·45) ; C P=0·1 (65·46).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts.
80	63	0 0	188 40

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Rains injurious. Cotton early arrival will show black leaf. Food grains doing well. Rapeseed being sown. Rain facilitate rabi field operations.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton picking commenced and arrivals expected early.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton crop no damage done. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Cawnpore.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Seasonable Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cot on plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton plants flowering advanced Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and continue favourable.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy, but no rain. Cottou sowing begun. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur,—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grain suffering from want of rain. All cropssuffering from little rain.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records a heavy fall of 1·21" of rain during a thunderstorm, Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is considerably drier in the south-east Punjab. Temperature has fallen and is now below the average in the area of rainfall.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual over the whole division. Maximum temperature is generally in excess ; the minimum is slightly above the average at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud persists in lower Sind, while skies are lightly clouded in other districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para records 0·12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in north Gujarat and West Central India and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture Maximum temperature is below the average in north Gujarat ; the minimum is in defect at Rajkot and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Saugor, Khandwa and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. —Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The mositure in the air is below the average. Temperature during day is in excess at most places in the Bombay Deccan. The minimum is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—No rain of importance except a fall of 1.21" in the north Punjab during a thunderstorm has been reported. Light showers are recorded in east Kathiawar. Cloud has decreased and sea has become moderate on the Coromandel Coast.

Some showers are likely in the submontane districts of the Punjab. A few falls may occur in north Gujarat and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th September, 1913.

869. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

870. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

871. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. E. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, today Tuesday the 16th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

872. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 17th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

873. Arms.—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

874. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 21st instant.

875. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade, Order No 194 dated 22nd July 1913, Major A C Pitmann, R G A will give a lecture to-day the 16th instant, at the R G A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—The Organization and Fighting of Coast Defence Fortresses.

All Officers and members of the Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

876. Enrolments—The undermained having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No 7542 Vol J Reed "G" Coy.
No 7543 Vol L J S Baines, "G" Coy.
No 7544 Vol E S Clarke, "C" Coy.

877. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Wednesday the 17th instant on account of public holiday.

(Sd.) H. B. MURRAY, Lieut.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovns	76,800	London	National Bank
1 Box Bullion	83,750	do	Indian Specie Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 12th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	10	11,417
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	14	16,045

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 11th Sept.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16 to 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 2 months sight	...1s. 4 11-32d
	mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do France Ready	111 3-4
Do. do Mark. „	109 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	146 3-4
Shanghai „	201 1-4
Japan „	...129 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 9516 for cash and the settlement.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95	6 0
Settlement	... „	95	6 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday the London market for bar silver was unchanged for ready and 1-16 up for forward, the rates being 27 3-4 and 27 15-16 respectively. New York was unchanged at 60 1-8. The market was steady.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1	6
Australn Gold	... „	24	1	6
[illegible] Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	79	6	0
1st Settlement	... „	79	5	0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	9	0
Silver (com duty)				
ready	... „	79	12	0
1st Settlement	... „	79	11	0
2nd Settlement		79	15	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

Habersham King :—(Through Messrs. Breul and Co.) "Rain has been general in the Southern half of the cotton belt, as a rule beneficial though excessive at some points, which being reported by wire produce the impression of more rain than actually fell. Conditions continue favourable elsewhere. Despite complaints, I do not consider that rains, at this stage of the growth can effect much injury. A high barometer in the North West gives promise of clearing weather in the entire belt. The conditions which have resulted in the heavy rains of the past in the Southern half of the cotton belt have changed, and clearing weather is now indicated."

Weld and Co :—"Liverpool very small and narrow Saturday market A little hedge selling New York steady Saturday market."

On Saturday there was a moderate advance of 10 to 13 points in futures in the American markets on reports of excessive rains in some sections, and Wall Street buying. Fluctuations are likely: The local market opened steady, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 312. Owing to the eclipse, the market has been more or less closed to-day, and at Colaba this afternoon the market was entirely closed. Rates are nominally as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	283	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	271	
Good M. G. Coompta ...	284	
Good M. G. Westerns ...	296	
Good H. G. Westerns ...	281	
Good M. G. Miraj ...	308	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	312	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	323	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	320	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	316	„
„ „ Dhamangaon ...	313	„
„ „ Kasmgaon Akola	307	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	310	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	289	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...	276	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	263	„
F. G. Bengal	255	„

LIVERPOOL OPENED.—

Opening Tone	... Steady
Estimated sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 93	6 92	6 87
+05	+05	+06
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 87	6 88	6 89
+06	+06	+06
March-April.	April-May.	May-June
6 90	6 90	6 90
+06	+05	+05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The seed and wheat markets were closed owing to the eclipse.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,665
Bank of India	...	67 3-4
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	61 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	577 1-2
Kohinoor	...	790
New Great Eastern	...	240
Standard	...	1,392 1-2
Fazulbhoy's mills	...	627 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 3-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord.	...	124

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	..	1791-2
Bombay S N Ordy	.	222 1-2
Treasher and Co	...	500
The Tata Hydro E P S Ordy		1040
Marks	... ...	95 x. d.

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	—	580

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	... ...	155	bales.
Wheat	... ...	15,770	cwts.
Linseed	... ...	13,414	„
Rapeseed	... ...	1,127	„
Gingellyseed	... ...	566	„
Poppyseed	... ...	127	„
Groundnuts	... ...	88	„
Castorseed	... ...	8,601	„
Rice	... ...	6,109	„
Myrat ghees	... ...	1,103	„
Cottonseed	... ...	12,376	„
Mowrasced	... ...	4207	„
Gram	... ...	1,3[illegible]5	„
Joowar	... ...	4454	„
Maize	... ...	nil.	„
Barley	... ...	75	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Tone of Market	...	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands O. C. Liverpool.		G.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	6'93	6'95
Oct.-Nov....	6'87	6'89
Nov.-Dec....	6'81	6'83
Dec.-Jan....	6'83	6'83
Jan.-Feb....	6'84	6'84
Feb.-Mar....	6'85	6'85
Mar.-Apl ...	6'84	d'86
April-May...	6'85	6'87
May.-June...	6'85	6'87

Nearest Prices at 10-15 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 13th Sept. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 6 sept. 1913:—

Liabilities.	Sept. 6. Rs.	Sept. 13. Rs.
Capital	1000000	1000000
Reserve Fund	1060000	1060000
Public Deposits at Head Office	14375589	12447289
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	100468159	103328049
Post Bills	8463	8402
Sundries	2388384	2451103
	137840535	136809844
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	19996[illegible]3	1993[illegible]371
Other authorised Securities	633168	633168
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	12463574	12334156
Loans do. do.	41511466	41481825
Bills discounted and purchased	21467748	21596244
Dead Stock	264702	264715
Stamps	4407	4289
Bullion	43[illegible]0 6	432886
Balances with other Banks	1460349	11386[illegible]3
Sundries	146685	149121
Cash	39530254	388398-6
Rupees	13784053	136809844

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th Sept. 1913, as compared with the statement of 2nd Sept. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Sept 2. Rs. a. p.	Sept 9. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18800000 0 0	18800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head office, &c.	27538364 0 10	31320165 2 2
Other Deposits, &c	166618107 5 11	163702125 5 2
Bank Post Bills, &c	1149460 15 0	1011798 14 11
Sundries	1584421 13 9	1685991 3 1
	235881354 3 6	236519080 9 4
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2897150 0 0	25640540 0 0
Other authorised Investments	7534038 0 0	7403278 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	37839400 8 9	36600696 1 8
Accounts of Credit on do	44301138 3 8	45798176 7 6
Bills discounted, &c	41690962 8 10	40722813 13 1
Balances with other Banks.	1839061 1 2	1677761 6 2
Bullion		
Dead Stock	2462889 15 9	2455970 3 8
Stamps	1114 6 4	11424 6 4
Sundries	356912 15 4	356936 0 7
	165012695 4 10	160667596 7 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	70368658 14 8	75851434 2 4
Cash, &c., at Branches.		
	235881354 3 6	236519080 9 4

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	1,85,231	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	39 07,032	Increase.
Other Deposits	29,48,982	Decrease.
Post Bills	1,36,662	Do

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	34,67,370	Decrease.
Loans	1,3[illegible],704	Do
Accounts of Credit	14,97,038	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	9,63,149	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	35,41,800	Do
Cash at Branches	85,24,626	Increase.

Percentage 38·36

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Aug., 1912, in India and in England, amounted to £22,825,636 and was held in the following form :—

	£
Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1 = Rs.15)	4,000,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England	1,840,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	1,051,147
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 31st Mar. 1913 (Market price on 31st Mar. 1913)	11,849,075
Short dated British Colonial Government Securities since purchased (cost price)	4,085,464
Total	22,825,636

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ld., write from Manchester on Thursday, Aug. 28 :—

Cotton figures from last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock.. All kinds of cotton	612,710	642,410
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	410·630	520 810
American deld Spinners for the week	168,000	127,000
Receipts at American ports	9,001,800	11,909,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	2,017,000	2,037,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	972,000	1,261,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	135,000	83,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat)	142,000	125,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green)	628,000	464,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	164,000	104,000

The prices for American Current Month during the week have been August 22nd 6.32 1-2, 23rd 6-36, 25th 6-54, 26th 6-64, 27th, 6-62 1-2 and to-day at noon 6-66. Spot Mid American being quoted August 22nd, 6-62 23rd. 6-62, 25th. 6-74, 26th, 6-81, 27th. 6-84 and to-day 6.92.

American Cotton has continued to advance since our last report and the sustained rise has caused a considerable amount of perplexity and anything may happen just at present Prices are in a highly nervous condition and liable to further scares if relief to the present strained outlook in Texas does not shortly make its appearance. Probably the the issue of the next Bureau report due on Tuesday next will help matters somewhat and make things more settled as, of course, the uncertainty of the size of the present crop is responsible for the present advance.

Another feature which may have helped to bring up prices is that there has been some considerable covering of cotton and yarn against contracts already placed and there would appear to have been a rather large short interest which must have had some effect upon the market. It is suggested that there are still a many manufacturers who have been waiting for prices to ease and we think these people must greatly envy their more fortunate or wiser friends who are well covered against their sales. When so much business has been done at what must be regarded as fairly high figures for delivery a considerable time ahead there is naturally a temptation to manufacturers who can of course reserve the loom space necessary to wait for an ease before covering their yarns.

Piece goods have not been very largely dealt in during the past week and the stiffer prices have not so far brought out much buying. The higher level is not trusted and those who have orders to place are hesitating and hoping to get in at a lower level. There is any amount of enquiry, more than there has been for some time, but the prices demanded are stumbling blocks, and there does not seem to be much prospect of a large business at the moment. Cloth prices are not as dear as they seem to be and smaller demand and lesser amount of business done during the past few months has had its effect on manufacturers' margins which have fallen pretty considerably. Prices for cloth, especially ordinary cloths such as Printers or Bleaching Cloths, are lower than what they were six months ago, although Cotton is almost at the same level.

Those who are in the position of being well bought are not disappointed at the stiffening of prices and generally speaking the largen markets of India are all in that position. Not much is heard of from Calcutta at the moment and the merchants there are no doubt satisfied with what they have contracted for already. Bombay and the upcountry markets show up better though altogether the buying from India cannot be much. Even with our market going so strong there are still quite a number of cancelments for late shipments.

China is still a dead latter altogether but the news of the impending fall of Nankin is considered encouraging and it is expected that the auctions will be resumed at Shanghai very shortly.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwal's circular dated Hongkong August 29 says:—

In the early part of the fortnight, business remained quiet but later on when the political situation in Canton cleared up, some of the local dealers entered the market and bought a large quantity of a few favourite shops at a decline of dol. 1 to 2. Sellers are very few in evidence, as the majority of them are disinclined to sell at these prices.

American cotton has been on the upward grade owing to shortness of rain in the cotton districts and the Bombay market improved in consequence and closes steady. Our prices compared with Bombay are lower by dol. 2 to 3.

On the return of tranquility in the North we anticipate a brisk business both in Shanghai and here and a rise in prices should follow in consequence.

Total sales 8,300 bales.

Unsold stocks 32,000 bales.

Sold but un-delivered in the godown and to arrive 53,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail steamer "Devasha" and extra steamer "Kasakura Maru" from Bombay and steamer "Yeokseng" from Calcutta have brought in 10,500 bales for Hongkong and 5,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports etc nil Local Mill.—No sales.

Shanghai.—Small business done, but the outlook is more encouraging.

Japanese Yarn.—There has been no sales as Japan prices have recently advanced by about 2 to 3 yen per bale.

Raw Cotton.—No sales Bengal or Chinese Stock 600 bales Bengal and 250 (small) bales Chinese. Quotation Bengal at dol 25 to dol 28 Chinese at dol 28 to dol 31 per picul.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 14th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 15th September:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	2	1
Total mortality from all causes	77	

SPOTS ON THE SUN are no cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist; but spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself, though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburns, Tan, Freckles, Blotches, Blackheads, etc.—BADON SONS & Co., Chemists and Makers, Bombay Phone No. [illegible]

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	16 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	12 „	1265
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	15 „	1715
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	61½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£125	£3.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	920
Alliance	1000	1008	...	75
Benar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	237½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	745
Bombay United	250	250	25	525
Century	100	100	3	260
Central India	500	500	70	2050
China	1000	1000	...	680
Ghho Silk	500	500	28	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1475
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	...	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	130
Currimbhoy	250	250	22½	261
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	450	450	10	577½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy	2	[illegible]	15	617½
Framji Petit	100	[illegible]	45	1630
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	333½
Good luck	500	500	20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad Sassoon				
Ballough	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	200
Jamsetjee Mfg	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Balco	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khatau Makanjee	1000	610	25	350
Kohinoor	1000	1000	45	1890
Lakshmi Cotton	500	500	15	777½
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsey	500	500	65	1350
Maneckji Petit	1000	1080	80	3070
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	237½
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1040
Phoenix	100	100	6	162½
Presidency	100	1090	..	200
Ramsoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350
Solapur	100	1000	125	4800
N Maharatha	250	250	15	574
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1360
Siam	250	240	Nil	115
Swan	250	250	20	282½ x
Swadeshi	500	500	25	1580
Textile	500	600	20	1385
Vishnu Cotton	500	50	Nil	470
do	500	500	Nil	670
Western India	1000	1000	25	645

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	8 p c.	156
All India Un. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamanlus	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	93
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Baimans T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.	£10	£10	Nil	185
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	22½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co. Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	108
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p. c.	960
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Joste Fans Supply Co	10	100	10 p.c.	40
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	175
Karachi Land ug.	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	4 p. c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	102½
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	55
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	yr. [illegible]	25
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	21½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x d
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	xd
Tata I. St. Co. D.	75	85	...	88
Ld P.	50	50	...	178
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	178
Tephona Co	5.	50	30 p. c.	215
Treasherand Co	25	25	yr. [illegible]	...
	500	500	yr. 30	503

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4500
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	525
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	95
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	270
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	2280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabunpatty	500	500	40	765
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingulee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	182½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	15
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	680
New Berar	500	500	40	55
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	295
Volkart U P Co. Ld	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

BRIEF AND PITHY.

STILL MORE GRACEFUL ACTS.

Perhaps the classic graceful act—says the "Manchester Guardian," still gathering examples—is that told of Lord Rosebery at a tenants' dinner.

An old tenant seated on his right hand was somewhat surprised by the innovations of that year's dinner introduced by a new chef. When, towards the end of the new-fangled repast, ice-pudding was handed to the old gentleman, his surprise grew vocal "Puddin's froze!" he exclaimed in tones of horror, turning to his host.

Lord Rosebery taste dhis. So it is," he replied with equal dismay. "Well [confidentially,] let's make the best of it."

Of the same genus of story is that of the "ranker" who, on the first night at the officers' mess after his promotion, on being handed ice at the beginning of dinner promptly put it in his soup. His colonel immediately did likewise.

A well-known painter walking down St. James's-street met Sir Herbert Tree coming out of a club. Sir Herbert had his hat in his hand, and after salutions the artists, for conversation, said: "What a nice red lining you've got in your hat." Sir Herbert Tree then said with his courtliest eighteenth-century air; "You admire that lining? Sir (r-r-rip)—it is yours." He then walked away, leaving the painter on the pavement of St. James's-street with the red lining of Sir Herbert Tree's hat in his hand.

One day in a bus Mr. G. K. Chesterton, the well-known writer, gave up his seat to three ladies.

THE LION AND THE LAMB.

The tidings that a lamb will appear on the stage in the production of "Joseph and his Brethren" has been noised far and wide. Several correspondents has written to ask why a lion should not also appear, the pair lying side by side. But that has already been done, by Lord George Sanger, and thereby hangs a tale (says the "Daily Citizen").

When the sale of the old showman's menagerie took place the two animals were put up together and bought by Mr. Fred Ginnett, of Dick Turpin fame. By this time the lamb had got pretty long in the tooth, to say the least of it. A few days afterwards an acquaintance asked Mr Ginnett how the happy pair were getting on.

"I wish I had never seen them," said the showman gloomily. "Why? Is he savage?" "Savage is not the word for it. He won't let anyone near him." "Indeed! I thought he looked such a mild old lion —" "Lion! Lion be blowed? It's the lamb I mean. He butts like a battering ram."

JOKE THAT WAS SEEN.

Though Mr. Winston Churchill could hardly be described as a humorous speaker, he possess a very keen sense of humour.

He tells the story of a speaker who did his best to be funny, but who was quite unable to provoke a smile amongst his audience. He was very disappointed at this state of affairs, and after an attempt at facetious remark, he paused and said, "I had hoped you would have laughed at that."

The silence was broken by a small and lonely voice crying plaintively from the back of the hall, "I laughed, guv'nor."

NORAH'S RISK.

Norah and Dennis were two small Irish children who had been imbued with such an idea of heaven by their strictly orthodox grandmamma that it was in their view the least desirable of places. One day Norah was in a towering rage with her brother, at whom she was storming with full Celtic ardour. Subsequently she pulled herself up and said: "But I must calm myself or I shall make my self ill, and then I might die and go to heaven." Her governess, who entered the room at the moment, said coldly and severely: I don't think there is much chance of that." "Ah, but," said Norah, "there's the risk!"

A BRIDGE THAT SEPARATES.

During a North Wales holiday (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") a Wavertree lady confined to her hotel companions that she was a "golf widow." "What did she mean?" they asked her. She explained that her husband was playing golf, and she was alone. That was all.

Later in the day the golfer returned, and he found his wife away, but was not concerned. "I'm a bridge widower," he naively remarked.

CHURCH AND STAGE.

In Garrick's time the Church had a decided leaning towards the Stage The great actor (says the "Daily Chronicle") suffered a plague of stage-struck clergymen. He read many of their plays, and produced at least one.

The Reverend Edward Young, of Welwyn parish, and of "Nights" fame, wrote the tragedy of "The Two Brothers," which Garrick produced. Its reception was a tragedy. It "was only fit to make an ice-house of the theatre."

Young, however, had counted his chickens—he had promised £1,000—the expected proceeds of his author's rights—to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel And here he shone.

He dipped deeply into his private purse and made up the thousand.

A brood of eaglets are being nurtured by the mother-bird in a nest on the head of a gilt figure which, at a height of three hundred feet, surmounts the dome of Dresden Town Hall.

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, Laureate," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEET.

YESTERDAY'S TACTICAL MATCHES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 15.

The ammunition this year does not appear to be all that is desired. Several experienced marksmenhave complained. Colour-Sergt S W Tremenheere, Bangalaze Rifle Vols, has put this matter up for consideration before the general meeting to be held on the 17th instant.

The first squads down this morning had things practically their own way with a steady breeze which soon became very choppy and continued for the remainder of the morning's shoot, thus preventing good shooting.

The conditions for the tactical matches this afternoon were decidedly better,

Match No. 13.—The Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway prize, distance 300 yards; No. 17, the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Cup, distance 200 yards, and two tactical matches. No. 25, Secunderabad Staff Prize, distance 200 yards, and No, 26, the 9th Divisional Staff and Heads of Departments' Cup, distance 300 yards, comprised the day's programme.

Capt P A Edwards, of G I P Ry, has worked his way up to first place by a considerable number of points, and it is almost a foregone conclusion that he will win the N R A Championship aggregate and the Officers' Cup.

Match No. 13.—The Madras and S M Ry Prize, distance 300 yards. Conditions as in match No. 2. Cup value Rs 100 will be given to the competitor irrespective of class who makes the highest score in this match.

Sergt J Allen, N V R, 34,—Rs 50 and Cup.

Corpl E Hartley, C V R, 34,—Rs 30.

Cr-Sgt W Bease, of G I P Ry Vols, 33,—Rs 20.

Lce-Sgt Erushton, K G F Vols, 33,—Rs 15.

Corpl C G Solley, of G I P Ry, 33,—Rs 15.

Sergt W Pail, K G F Vols, 33,—Rs 10.

Coy. Segt-Major F L Clarke, B V A, 33,—Rs. 10.

Br W L Freeston, 10 with 32,—Rs 10.

Eight scores of 31 counted out.

Match No. 17.—The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Cup, distance 200 yards. Conditions as in Match No, 1. A silver bowl, value Rs 100, will be given to the competitor irrespective of class, who makes the highest score in this match.

Corpl G Burnett, R G F N, 33,—Rs 33

Corpl J C Judd, of G I P Ry, 33,—Rs 33.

Sergt-Major Tmoring, B R V, 33,—Rs 33.

U L I R Grain, of M and S M Ry, 33.—Rs 13-8.

Vol B Minus, N V R, 33,—Rs 13-8.

Cr-Segt Inst R Patridge, E S S Ry, 33,—Rs. 13-8.

Cr-Sergt W Bease, of G I P Ry, 33,—Rs 10

Br W L Freeston, B V A, 9, with 32,—Rs 10

Vol C D Rebeiro, of G I P Ry, 15 with 32,—Rs 5.

Ten scores of 31 counted out.

Three first ties for the Cup will be fired to-morrow.

MILITARY SPORTS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), held their annual regimental sports at the Cavalry Lines, Gorpurl, this evening when a large gathering which included Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, Sir Richard Lamb and General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, who turned out to witness a very interesting programme of mounted events, which included tent-pegging, for British and Indian troops, camel race, bhiste race, musical ride and trick ridding. The last item was, perhaps, the best and drew repeated applause from the sepectators.

Colonel Pallard and the Officers of the Regiment were "At Home" during the evening, while the music was supplied by the Band of the 105th Mahrattas,

The following are the results of some of the principal events:—

Tent-Pegging, British Officers,—Captain Venn Ellis (1); Captain Naylor (2); Tent Pegging Indian Troops—29th Lancers (1); 6th Ammunition column (2).

Section Tent Pegging, Regimental—"c" Sqeadron (1).

Battery Tent Pegging—81st Battery R F A., (1)

Tent Pegging, Indian Officers—Risildar Indur Singh, 29th Lancers (1) Wordie Major, Mukand Ram, (2).

POLO AT POONA.

ENTRIES FOR JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

Fourteen teams have entered for the Poona Junior Handicap Polo Tournament viz 14th Hussars, the 7th and 10th Brigades of Field Artillery, the 43rd Light Infantry, the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the 26th, 32nd, 33rd, and 29th Cavalry, the Carnations, the Bombay Gymkhana, the Poona Gymkhana, the Secunderabad Gymkhana and the Safety Matches. Play begins on September 23.

THE SONEPUR MEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The Sonepur meet has been abandoned this year.

The usual Indian fair will be held and a few officials will be in camp, but the meet will be shorn off much of its interest, as the planters will not be able to come. Their services will be required in Bankipur in connection with the Viceroy's visit.

Montagu Holbein's attempt to swim the Channel in mail week ended in failure, he having to give up after being in the water for two hours, eight minutes Holbein gave up owing to his goggles going wrong and letting in water, which affected his eyes. He will make another attempt next neap tides.

YACHTING AT NAINI TAL.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAINI TAL, Sept. 15.

The annual races between the Naini Tal and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs commenced on the Lake to-day. In the draw for boats Bombay won first choice. Result was that the R. B. Y. C. had the Pirovette (crew Colam and Watson) Stella (Major Wilson and Rich) Una, (Gloster and Novis) and the N. T. Y. C. Scout (Major Cary and Captain Carey), Aloutte (Capt. Wellesley and Captain Bradley) Kestrel, (Captain Tahourdin and Captain Baddeley)

The First Inter Club Race took place this morning and resulted in Naini getting one, two and four and Bombay, three, five and six. Scout was first across the line closely followed by Pirouette in the weather berth. The latter struck calm patch and got left by Scout the others kept fairly together and the order round first mark was Scout, Kestrel, Pirouette, Una Stella, and Aloutte. On run to the next mark Kestrel and Pirouette gained on Scout and passed her, to be passed in turn by her on reach to the third mark, where order was Scout, Pirouette, Kestrel, Stella and Alouette. On run to the fourth mark the order remained the same, Pirouette one second behind Scout, Stella having the misfortune to foul a bouy gave up. Pirouette again got becalmed and the order round the fifth mark was Scout, Alouette, Pirouette Una, Kestrel and this order was practically maintained during the rest of the race till a few seconds before the finish when Kestrel beat Una by six inches for fourth place.

A POONA BOAT RACE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BEAT THE TURF CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

Last evening opportunity was taken to decide a sporting match between crews representing the Turf Club and Government House. A large gathering was present at the Royal Connaught Boat Club, Rosherville, to witness the event which was graced by the presence of T E Lord and Lady Willingdon and their guests, the Governor of Madras and Lady Pentland.

The crews were as follows:—

Government House.—Capt. Colmore, bow, Capt. M H Jackson, 2, Mr. A H M Wilson, 3, Capt. E B Egerton, stroke; Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, cox.

Turf Club.—Mr. J L de Wend Penton, bow, Major J E Hughes, 2, Major H G Lush Wilson 3; Ms. Reynolds, stroke, Mrs. Reynold, cox.

From a good start Government House at once went to the front, and were leading the Turf Club by a couple of lengths at the lawn. Here the latter made a good effort to get on terms but Government House had too much in hand, and won in the end by a length and a half.

Time :—5 mins and 38 secs. Distance 3·4 mile.

Music by the band of the 127th Baluchis helped to enliven the proceedings.

WELSH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

The annual meeting of the Welsh Golfing Union concluded on the Chester course in mail week when the final of the Amateur Championship of Wales was decided over thirty six holes. The finalists were C. J. Hamilton (Royal Porthcawl,) and H. M. Atkinson (Chester) Both of these competitors played some remarkably fine golf to reach the ultimate stage, and a large crowd followed the play. Hamilton drove a longer ball, but his opponent kept the better line and was the more steady on the greens. Going round in 80, against 85, Atkinson gained a three-holes lead on the first round.

The bogey competition for the Simpson Cup resulted in a win for E. A. Tooth (Southerndown), who returned a card of 7 up with a round of 72, which was the best accomplished during the meeting, and is only one stroke mere than the amateur record for the green.

WELL-KNOWN RACEOWNER TO RETIRE.

Mr. F. Alexander's familiar and popular colours are not likely to be carried again. Mr. Alexander is in such a poor state of health that he is never likely to be able to set foot on a racecource again, and he has arranged that the whole of his racing stud, lock, stock, and barrel, including the horse in training, brood mares, yearlings, and foals shall be offered for sale by Messrs. Tattersall at Newmarket during the Second October week. Mr. Alexander was elected a member of the Jockey Club in 1904. He used to train at Kingsclere, but for the last twelve years his horses have been in the charge of Braime at Burbage, close to Marlborough.

THE EXPENSE OF GOLF.

There is much speculation as to the future of golf in Shillong. A recent general meeting of the Sports Club decided to give six months notice of the leases of the links in view of the Club's unability to continue paying the high rent charged. Shillong without its golf links would be a very small place indeed and would lose the greater part of thes attraction it has for visitors. It i hoped that some solution of the present difficulty will be reached before the beginning of next season, when the notice to terminate the leases will expire.

WELSH AND RITCHIE.

A cablegram from Fred Welsh announces that Willie Ritchie has agreed to meet him in a contest for the lightweight championship on September 20.

It will be remembered that Welsh and Ritchie were to have met at Vancouver on September 4, but the match had to be cancelled owing to Welsh spraining an ankle in training.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

HINDUS LEADING IN FINAL GAME.

MAHOMEDANS MISS SALEH MAHOMED.

SPLENDID INNINGS BY DEODHAR.

All roads led to the Bombay Gymkhana ground yesterday, when the Mahomedans and Hindus met to decide their cricketing merits. A dense mass of spectators who followed the game with the greatest interest witnessed the contest which on the whole was not wildly exciting The Mahomedans were very unfortunate in not having Saleh Mahomed who, although a spectator, was not able to play through weakness, resulting from an attack of Malaria. Nazir Hussein, too, has hurt his hand and has not gone in to bat as yet. The umpiring of the match was in the able hands of Messrs. Cumber and Sesachari, the famous Hindu wicket-keeper. The Hindus started very well and at the lunch interval had made 124 for 3 wickets but on resumption of play the remaining wickets fell, for an additional 43, runs. Shivram and Ganpat stood down from the Hindus, their places being taken by Joshi and Kharwa. Deodhar played magnificent cricket, all his strokes being clean and w ll-timed. Vithal also played well, but could not get anyone to stay in very long with him. The Mahomedans started badly losing 3 good wickets for 27. The score was then carried to 72 for the loss of 6 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. They saved the follow on but are not in a very safe position, and everything depends on how the remaining batsmen fare. Still, it is cricket and one can never tell what is going to happen, as the Parsis found to their cost. The wicket played very true and very few balls kicked at either end.

THE GAME.

Winning the toss the Hindus sent in Divekar and Pai to open their innings against the bowling of S. Aziz from the northern and Mahamood from the Pavilion ends. A couple of singles was the result of the first over. Saleh Mahomed was unable to play owing to fever, and Razack took his place. In the third over Divekar was snapped behind the stieks off Aziz, the score being (8—1—3). Deodhar came in and was nearly run out in his first over. Ten went up with a neat cut through the slips by Deodhar off Mahamood. The play was certainly more brisk than in the previous games, a fine drive past cover by Pai being greatly applauded. Twenty went up in as many minutes, and then Pai in playing forward, snicked the ball to Yusuf Beg, who brought off a fine catch in the slips (22—2—14). Mehta filled the vacancy and very nearly played the last ball of the over on to his wicket. Next over Mahamood appealed vociferously for leg before wicket against Deodhar, but Sesachari, the umpire, was adamant. Deodher was playing magnificently, and getting on to the ball like lightning. Twenty-five was recorded after half an hour's play. Deodhar then glanced a fast ball from Mahamood to leg for 3, and two balls later swiped a leg ball to the boundary, bringing up 30. A boundary by Mehta and Deodhar forced Mahamood past cover with a lightning stroke for 4, and 40 was hoisted. Next over Deodhar once more scored a boundary, glancing Aziz with the utmost skill to the leg boundary. A change was now made in the bowling, Tamboowalla replacing Mahamood from the Pavilion end. Fifty went up with a splendidly timed stroke by Deodhar off Aziz past cover for 4. Deodhar was performing like a true artist, and his strokes evoked unbounded enthusiasm. With the score at 52 Abdul Aziz went on from the northern end and just missed getting Mehta caught at mid-off by Nazir Hussain.

SLOW SCORING.

Play proceeded on slow lines and the next decade was a long time coming. Deodhar then augmented his score by 4 with a strong drive to the off boundary A diversion was at last created by Tamboowalla smartly throwing down the wickets, while the batsmen were attempting to steal a run (69—3—16). The stand was productive of 49 runs and appeared to take the steam out of the Mahomedan attack. Sempre was next man, and Deodher brought his individual score to 39 by putting Aziz magnificently to the leg boundary. Seventy went up with another boundary past cover by Deodher, who was indulging in this weakness more frequently than the Mahomedans cared for. Another boundary by Deodher, and Sempre followed suit by slogging Aziz to the leg boundary, bringing up the next decade.

WEAK BOWLING OF MAHOMEDANS.

The bowling of the Mahomedans was very poor, and the absence of Saleh Mahomed was sorely felt. S. Aziz was tried again from the northern end and Deodher brought his score to 50 by neatly cutting the last delivery for a single. The Mahomedan skipper then tried his hand in place of Tamboowalla and bowled a maiden. In the next over from Aziz, Deodher again found the boundary with a very pretty shot to leg. The century went up after an hour and 50 minutes with a single by Sempre off Ali. Next over the same batsman pulled a full pitch from Aziz to the leg boundary. Another change in the bowling was effected, Feroze Khan going on in place of Aziz. His initial over was a maiden. After an uninteresting interval the next decade was signalled by Sempre with a single to leg. It took 20 minutes to notch these last 10 runs and the players had frequent recourse to the water jug. Great cheering from the supporters of the Mahomedans greeted an attempt by Ali to catch Sempre in the slips. Once again Tamboowalla bowled from the Pavilion end in place of Ali, but it produced no change in the batting. The Mahomedan fielding grew very slack, many singles being let go. A serious error was now committed by the wicket-keeper, who dropped Sempre behind the sticks off Feroze Khan. The game was adjourned for lunch at 2 o'clock, the score standing at 124 for 3 wickets. Towards this Sempre had 20 and Deodher 66 to his credit.

DEODHAR'S SPLENDID INNINGS.

Punctually at 3 o'clock the game was resumed, Aziz taking charge of the leather from the Pavilion end. Both batsmen obtained a single off the first over. The first ball of Feroze Khan's over clear bowled Deodhar (126—4—67). It was a pity Deodhar did not get his century as he had played a magnificent innings and half his score consisted of hard drives to the boundary. Vithal was next in and experienced an uncomfortable over from Feroze Khan. Next over he was nearly run out in attempting a dangerous single. S. Aziz now got his second wicket, dismissing Sempre with a "yorker" (130—5—23). Sempre played a very shaky innings and gave two chances. Talpade took his place and played the remainder of the over in a very uncertain manner. The lunch must have agreed with the Mahomedans who were full of life and put any amount of the vim in their attack. 130 went up with a cut by Talpade for a single in running which Vithal was again nearly run out. Next over another attempt to steal a run result in Talpade being run out by Patel who smartly gathered the ball and threw down the wicket from mid-on. (133—6—2). The wickets were going down like ninepins, the last 3 batsmen being dismissed for 9 runs, Kharva who is new to these big matches now partnered Vithal. He has the reputation of being a hitter but one over sufficed for him, Feroze Khan scattering his wickets with a good length ball. (134—7—0). Joshi, another new man, took Kharva's place and Vithal put a full pitch from Aziz to the leg boundary. A neat glance to the leg boundary by Joshi off Feroze Khan took the score to 140. The next decade went up principally through byes and then Joshi touched a fast one from Feroze Khan and was held by S. Aziz in the slips at the third attempt (150—8—5). Baloo was next in and after 10 minutes' monotonous play Vithal hit a full pitch from Aziz to the on boundary. 160 went up with a pull to leg for 4 by Vithal off Feroze Khan. Next over Baloo hit out at Aziz, missed the ball, and was clean bowled (165—9—3). Chandarana was the last man and it was up to Vithal to assume the aggressive, but he had very little chance to do so, for after an additional two, Chandarana was clean bowled by Aziz. The innings thus closed for 167 runs at 4-10 p.m., after three and a half hours' play. This was rather a sensational collapse as at lunch time the Hindus' total was 124 for 3 wickets and a much bigger score was expected by the Hindus.

MAHOMEDANS ESSAY.

After the usual 15 minutes' interval the Mahomedans started their innings with Tamboowalla and Razack. Baloo bowled from the northern and Chandarana from the Pavilion end, Razack opened confidently and sent Baloo's third delivery to the boundary past cover Two more singles were scored by the batsmen in the same over. An early disaster attended the Mahomedans, for Razack was smartly caught by Sempre in the slips off Chandarana's third ball (7—1—5). Yusuf Beg partnered Tamboowalla and great things were expected of him, as he has secured a century on seven occasions this year. The first decade went up after quarter of an hour's play, and then Yusuf Beg neatly glanced Baloo to the leg boundary. Joshi now went on in place of Baloo. He is a right hand medium paced bowler with a useful off break. Next over from Chandarana brought about Yusuf Beg's dismissal—a beautiful ball bowling the batsman all over his wickets (20—2—7). This was exactly the same as the Hindu score. S. Aziz was next man and at once cut Chandarana for a couple, followed by a leg glance for a single. With the score at 27 Joshi bowled Tamboowalla with a beautiful off break (27—3—8). Matters were getting a bit desperate for the Mahomedans. Thirty went up with a pretty out by Aziz who, however, was nearly caught by the wicket-keeper, the ball just falling out of reach. Sempre now replaced Chandarana from the Pavilion end, four byes being the result of the first over. Chandarana changed over to the other end and made matters very uncomfortable for Aziz, two balls at least completely beating the batsman but without hitting the wickets.

THE HALF CENTURY.

Forty went up with a fine drive to the boundary by Aziz off Chandarana. The same batsman repeated the dose off the last ball of Sempre's next over, bringing up the half century. Talpade now took up the attack from the northern end his first ball "yorking" Feroze Khan (51—4—5). Ali, the Mahomedan skipper, joined Aziz who was nearly run out in taking a risky single. Chandarana reverted to his former end and Ali put him away to leg for 3. The fifth ball of the over got through Aziz's defence and scattered his wickets (59—5—17). Patel followed, and Ali brought up 60 with a drive to cover. Very slow play followed until at last Patel pulled a short one from Talpade to the leg boundary bringing up 70. The batsmen were playing the right game and a stern fight was resulting. Ali was at length tempted by a slow one from Joshi which he missed and was stumped (72—6—11). Mahamood came in and was nearly bowled second ball. The batsman was evidently in difficulties and the ground at the top end started "kicking" a trifle. With five minutes left for play Mahamood was nearly run out by a sharp return from cover. The last over was a maiden by Joshi and the game concluded for the day at 6 p. m. with a score of 77 runs for 6 wickets. The Mahomedans are thus 90 runs behind with four wickets in hand.

Scores :—

HINDUS.

1ST INNINGS.

S. K. Divekar, c Irfani, b S. Aziz	3
M. D. Pai (Capt.), c Yusuf Beg, b Mahamood	14
B. Deodhar, b Feroze Khan ...	67
C. V. Mehta, run out	16
H. L. Sempre, b S. Aziz ...	22
P. Vithal, not out	24
W. B. Talpade, run out ...	9
N. H. Kharva, b Feroze Khan	0
S. M. Joshi, c S. Azis, b Feroze Khan	5
P. Baloo, b S. Aziz	3
Chanda Rana, b S. Aziz ...	0
Extras... ...	11
Total ...	167

MAHOMEDANS.

1ST INNINGS.

S. A. Razak, c Sempre, b Chandarana	5
K. A. Tamboowalla, b Joshi ...	8
Yusuf Beg, b Chandarana ...	7
S. A. Aziz, b Chandarana ...	17
Feroze Khan, b Talpade ...	5
C. M. Ali, st Divekar, b Joshi...	11
S. U. Patel, not out	8
S. Mahamood, not out... ...	0
The rest to bat.	
Extras	16
Total (for 6 wkts.) ...	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MAHOMEDANS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Aziz	25·1	62	4	4
S. Mahamood.	6	23	0	1
K. Tamboowalla	14	18	6	0
Abdul Aziz...	8	23	1	2
C. M. Ali... .	7	8	2	0
Feroze Khan.	17	22	7	3

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
P. Baloo	4	12	1	0
K. Chandarana	14	25	4	3
S. M. Joshi...	6	7	3	2
H. Sempre.	3	6	1	0
W. B. Talpade	6	11	2	1

UNIVERSITY CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MOVEMENT FOR REPRESENTATIVE TEAM.

A meeting of representatives of the colleges of the Bombay University to consider a proposal to arrange a cricket match between the Madras and Bombay Universities was held at Elphinstone College. There were present the Vice-Chancellor, (Mr. Justice Heaton), Principal Covernton, Prof. Anderson, and Prof. Marrs (Elphinstone College), Dr. Scott and Prof. Mekenzie (Wilson College), the Rev. H. Sierp, S. J. and the Rev. J. Devine, S. J. (St. Xaviers College), Major Carter, (Grant Medical College), Prof. Fox, (College of Engineering), Prof. Kale, (Fergusson College), Mr. Ajrekar, (the Agricultural College) and Mr. R. K. Tarachand, (the Govt. Law Class)

It was resolved that :—

(1) the meeting is in favour of doing what is possible to arrange matters so that the proposal may be accepted and the match played:

(2) an appeal be made to the College Gymkhanas for subscriptions and to the Fellows of the Senate, Professors of Colleges and prominent graduates to guarantee the cost of this match, estimated not to exceed Rs. 1,000:

(3) a committee of organisation be formed, consisting of Prof. Kale, Dr. Fox, Mr. Ajrekar, to represent Poona and Prof. Maclean, Father Devine, Mr. Mirza Ali Khan, Col. Street, Profr. Marrs to represent Bombay. Col. Street to act as Chairman and the representative of the Elphinstone College to be Secretary:

(4) the organisation committee should have power to appoint a selection committee and to include in it any graduate of the University, whom they may think suitable:

(5) other questions be left to the organisation Committee. This meeting suggests for consideration whether the match could not best be played in the first half of December:

(6) the proposal of the Madras Committee with reference to eligibility to play be accepted for this match, viz. that the University teams should consist of "such students attending a college affiliated to the university as are reading for a University Degree. Intermediate and post graduate students would be eligible."

WIN FOR RAY AND VARDON.

A Chicago telegram in mail week states that Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the famous British professional golfers, who this month will attempt to win the United States Championships, were in fine form. Playing in a medal round at Kenosha (Wisconsin), in which Messrs. Ned Allis, James Anderson, John Cady, and Gordon Yule, four prominent amateurs of the district, also took part, Ray and Vardon easily headed the list with scores of 69 and 70 respectively. The Englishmen, who played together, had a best ball score of 64. The par for the course is 70.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR CEYLON.

The Rev. E. F. Waddy announces that the following players are certainties for the team of cricketers which he is organising to go to Ceylon in December:—Rev. E F. Waddy, Rev. P. S. Waddy, Messrs. E L Waddy, G R Hazlitt, W Bardsley, P S Arnott, C Docker, E J Long, G B Tuck, and W Cameron. The complete party will consist of 14 players but the remaining four have not yet replied to Mr. Waddy's invitation. No players outside of New South Wales have been chosen. The date of the return of the cricketers to Sydney will be February 12.

A FAMOUS CRICKETER.

J. Vine, to whom the match between Sussex and Yorkshire has been given as a benefit, made his first appearance in county cricket seventeen years ago, and since 1899 has been a regular member of the Sussex eleven. In the course of his career he has made over 20,000 runs for Sussex and taken nearly 600 wickets. On thirty-three occasions he and C. B. Fry put up 100 for the first wicket. He can also claim twenty-seven three-figure innings for the county.

LAWN TENNIS.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the semi-finals of the international lawn tennis championship singles, played at Deauville, Wilding beat Rahe 7-5, 6-3, 6-1, and Deegus beat Doust 6-2, 6-1, 6-3. In the doubles Rahe and Kleinschroth beat Jones and Rice 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, and Wilding and Doust defeated Decugis and Germor 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

AUSTRALIA AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Mr. H. D. McIntosh, of Sydney, in a letter to the London newspapers, guarantees to raise £5,000 in Australia to cover the cost of selecting and training locally likely Olympic champions, thus reducing the burdens borne by lovers of athletics in Great Britain while broadening the whole Olympic scheme.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TOUR.

In a match against a Chicago eleven the Australians scored 313, whilst the local men totalled 103. For the visitors Castle scored 200. Allen secured six [illegible]

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

SCHEME FOR THE TRAINING OF ATHLETES.

The Secretary of the special committee appointed to raise the £100,000 Olympic Games Fund has issued details of a scheme submitted by the English Amateur Athletic Association for the preparation of athletes for the Olympiad at Berlin in 1916.

The suggestions include public schools championships, so as to arouse enthusiasm in the schools and systematically develop a taste for athletics; county championships in counties where they do not at present exist, at metric distances, and triangular Olympic contests between England, Scotland, and Ireland, at metric distances.

Olympic field events be included in the Amateur Athletic Association championships. Another suggestion is for scratch races to be called Olympic Novice Trials, which would be held this year, and in 1914. They would be open only to competitors over seventeen years of age who have never won a prize at athletics—ordinary school competitions and junior sections of athletic clubs not to count. Gold, silver, and bronze medals of special designs would be awarded.

These events would be allocated proportionally to sports meetings willing to accept them in the north, south, and Midland districts of England, and to Scotland and Ireland, the proportion to be 150 events to England and 50 each to Scotland and Ireland in the two years. The names of novices showing promise would be carefully registered, and the novices themselves would be watched and have special training facilities provided.

Standard medals—gold, silver, and bronze—are suggested for athletes beating standards at Olympic distances.

THE BRITISH FUND.

IS THE £100,000 APPEAL A MISTAKE?

The starting of the £100,000 Olympic Fund to train British athletes has not met with unanimous approval, and has aroused some outspoken criticism. The following article from the "World" supports this attitude:—

Say what its friends will, the appeal for £100,000 to train competitors for the so-called Olympic Games to be held at Berlin in 1916 is a mistaken one. The public is beginning to have an uneasy feeling that its pockets are constantly being picked by a new and a clever school. Fagin now sits in the editorial chair, and he trains his dear young friends how to whip a hundred guineas or a fiver or even a nimble half-crown from a private pocket with such light fingers that it is not missed. Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger have changed their togs but not their habits. But there are other sides to the question. The *Times* summarises the objects of the fund:

(1) To enable Britain to play her proper part in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1916 and to regain the prestige lost at Stockholm in 1912.

(2) To encourage amateur sports and athletics.

(3) To raise the standard of physical efficiency of the youth of the nation.

Who of us is conscious that Britain lost prestige at Stockholm, unless indeed the word is used in its original sense signifying "delusion"? If indeed Stockholm witnessed a British disgrace, then the nation must in this autumn of her history be simply smothered in the dust of humiliation after Wimbledon this summer and Meadowbank. Why use big words for small events? Olympic Games is a purely catchpenny title; these international sports are less like the ancient Greek games in spirit or influence than the Macedonia of the present time resembles the Macedon that Corœbus knew.

Is there any real necessity to encourage amateur spirts and athletics in Britain at the present time? We cannot discern it. It has been dinned into our ears generation after generation that the curse of British education is the fetish it makes of athleticism. Thirdly, Will the proposed training raise the standard of physical efficiency of the youth of the nation—only the male youth, be it understood! The female youth is not to be trained to balance heavy waterpots on the shoulder and thus acquire new grace of carriage. A stranger would imagine that athletics are not practised to-day at the public schools and the universities; that there do not exist such institution as naval and military gymnasia. Are the athletic displays which so many of us have witnessed with genuine delight at the Military Tournament a forgotton memory or have they no value? The real object of the fund is to create a small gladiatorial "family" of athletes who after Berlin will, we suppose, be sent round to compete for the plaudits of the crowd at Bank Holiday shows with prize bulls and be-ribboned stallions.

WILL BOXING BE INCLUDED?

Mr. John H. Douglas, president of the Amateur Boxing Association, presided over a meeting of representatives of London and other clubs, held at the office of the association, Newlyn House, Aldgate, to arrange fixtures for the coming season. In the course of the evening Mr. Douglas said that every effort would be made to get boxing included in the Olympic Games at Berlin, and he also stated that the parent boby intended, during the forthcoming season, to give medals for competitions arranged for young amateurs by the provincial centres.

DONCASTER RACES.

The Doncaster Races accounts for the past year show a profit of £13,230 on gross receipts of £38,524. Nearly £7,000 has been transferred to the Doncaster Borough Fund as interest on the capital outlay.

Kent, the winners of the county championship, finished the season with an average of 81.48. Yorkshire came next with 70.37. Surrey and Northamptonshire tied for third place.

Playing for Yorkshire against Sussex, G. H. Hirst made 156 not out.

Against Gloucestershire C. P. Mead, of Northamptonshire, made 171 not [illegible]

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

DEATH AT THE ORGAN.

While playing the organ at a meeting of the Prince of Wales Lodge of Freemasons, Mr. R. C. Jenkins, of Llanelly, suddenly fell to the floor and died. A well-known musician and choir conductor, Mr. Jenkins was a familiar figure at the National Eisteddfod, where he had won many prizes. He sang several times before royalty at Windsor Castle, and was complimented by Queen Victoria when he appeared with Mme. Patti, about fifteen years ago.

MYSTERY OF CHURCH PLATE.

A curious story of church plate which disappeared from a church in Wiltshire is told in the "Melksham Parish Magazine." Some time ago a quantity of plate was stolen from the church. It has now been discovered at the little forest church of Coomacka, Berbia River, British Guiana, which is ninety-five miles from the nearest road. The congregation is composed of Red Indians and black and coloured settlers. No one seems to know how the plate got there.

LABOUR PARTY'S FUTURE.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., addressing a meeting of his constituents at Glasgow, alluded to the Chesterfield election, and said:—"The Labour Party has lost a seat as a result of the contest. The election has already had a considerable effect on the fortunes of the Labour Party, and I am inclined to think that the events emerging from it will have still further effects in the future. It seems to me if the Labour Party is to be nothing more than an adjunct to the Liberal Party it has got no future before it.

2,000 BUTTERFLIES KILLED.

Allotment holders at Farncombe have had their crops damaged to such an extent by white butterflies that special prizes are awarded to children who kill the greatest number of these insects. At the annual show of the Farncombe and District Allotment Association the dead butterflies on view numbered 2,201. The first prize was won by G. Kite, who was responsible for killing 620.

"PETER THE PAINTER'S" GANG.

Four robbers entered a branch of a savings bank in Osterbro, a suburb of Copenhagen, and threatening the two young men in charge with revolvers, forced them to give up all the cash—£500—with which they escaped. Investigation by the police has created the belief that the robbers are Russian anarchists belonging to the same gang which nearly three years ago, under the leadership of Peter the Painter, killed three policemen in Houndsditch, London.

MAN WHO SAW NAPOLEON.

M. Pierre Schamel-Roy, the veteran who remembers Napoleon and who was 105 years old is about to start a lawsuit against his last landlord.

He has written a letter to the Public Prosecutor, in which he says; "The apartment which I rented for £11 a year was very damp and unhealthy. The chimney was defective, and I fainted several times from the effects of the foul gases which escaped from it. The few pieces of furniture which were all that I possessed have been spoiled, and my health has been much affected. I therefore claim damages which I estimate at £200."

140-PAGE LOVE-LETTER.

It was stated, in an undefended breach of promise case in the London Sheriff's Court that the defendant, Lawrence Anson Firth, described as the son of a Durham vicar, had written a thousand love letters to Miss Ethel Maud Bellord, of Forest Gate, before jilting her in favour of a Burmese woman. One of the letters, Mr. Abinger, Miss Bellord's counsel, said, contained 140 pages and she had to pay 1s. 3d. surplus postage on it. The defendant obtained an appointment in Rangoon and "at the time he wrote his last letter," said counsel, "he had fallen a victim to the dusky charms of an Oriental beauty, and he had a family of three children." The jury awarded £100 damages.

FROM MESSENGER TO TOWN CLERK.

News has been received in Windsor of the death from pneumonia, at the age of fifty-three, of Mr. Edward Surmun, town clerk of Indwe, South Africa, who started business life when thirteen years old, as a telegraph boy in Windsor Post Office. He learned to work the telegraph instrument, and subsequently received an appointment as clerk at Kingston-on-Thames, where he remained until he was eighteen. He had a desire to go on foreign service and obtained an appointment as telegraph clerk at Cape Town. Then he was sent to King Williamstown. While he was there the Basutos rebelled against the Cape Government. They destroyed about sixty miles of telegraph wires, and prevented the military from transmitting any news. Mr. Surmun volunteered to go to the front, and at the risk of his life on several occasions put the wires in order. He was with a postmastership, and his name was chronicled in the yearly dispatch for "meritorious services." When he was pensioned he secured the post of town clerk of Indwe. He leaves a widow and daughter. Mr. Surmun's father, who is eighty years old, is still living at Windsor.

DRURY LANE FIND.

Among the large number of pictures at Drury Lane Theatre which have been used as "properties" there has been discovered a genuine George Morland. It is a small canvas about 12in. by 8in., depicting a sailor in the costume of the period taking farewell of his sweetheart on the seashore, and is presumed to have been painted about 1790. Mr. Arthur Collins said in an interview: "One of our scenes in the autumn drama is an exact replica of the famous auction room at Christie's, and naturally we require to show many pictures. I invited Mr. W. W. Sampson, the art dealer, to attend a rehearsal and give us a few hints. I noticed his attention seemed to be riveted on one canvas. Chaffingly I offered to do a deal with him, and much to my surprise he said, 'Very well, I'll buy that picture.' I sold it to him. "He now announces to me that the picture is a very fine example of the work of George Morland. I understand it is worth a considerable sum and it has already been insured for over four figures. It will be exhibited in the Christie scene at every performance of 'Sealed Orders.'"

Major J.B.C. Thomson, of the 1st Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry, died at Aldershot, Cambridge Hospital, following an operation. The deceased officer, who was stationed at Bordon Camp, and was unmarried, had been on a visit to his mother at [illegible]

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 16th Sept. 1913.

A TIBETAN PROTECTORATE.

EXACTLY nine years have elapsed since the treaty of Lhassa was ratified by the provisional Government which Sir Francis Younghusband and the Chinese Amban had installed as a consequence of the Lama's precipitate exodus before the advancing British forces. And after a policy of hesitancy, which began with a repudiation of all the advantages gained by the expedition, and encouraged the Chinese pretensions of sovereignty, we are now within a measurable distance of a settlement which will give us an actual protectorate over Tibet, although that term may not be officially applied to it. The real objective of Lord Curzon's policy was the frustration of a Russo-Tibetan Alliance which would have been a menace to the tranquility of the northern marches of Hindustan, and might have held conditions similar to those which caused the lost Afghan loan. For the Chinese had practically renounced their suzerainty of the province and were unable to control the political ambitions of the Dalai Lama who rejected the Viceroy's overtures for a pacific settlement, while he was sending deputations to St. Petersburg with proposals for an understanding such as we have recently witnessed in regard to Outer Mongolia. But the Governor-General of nine years ago struck in time to prevent further developments, though his ostensible reason was the punishment of a potentate who had insulted the British Government, broken his treaty obligations, and refused to receive a peaceful mission. The Russian bogey was exorcised and finally laid to rest by the compact regarding our mutual spheres of influence in Central Asia, and since then British diplomacy has been occupied with retrieving past blunders and persuading the Chinese of the right of the Tibetans to an autonomous administration. The outlook in these respects was not very hopeful when the late Viceroy of Szechuan, a provincial ruler, noted for the thoroughness of his methods, was given the task of pacifying the Tibetans and demonstrating the advantages of their reunion with China. His operations which are too well remembered to need recalling, caused the second hejira of the Dalai Lama, upset the national Government, and brought chaos and rebellion into Tibet instead of the visions of reconciliation conjured up by Peking Statesmen for the appeasement of an irate British Minister. This, however, proves to be the turning point in the situation as a succession of vigorous protests were delivered to the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs against the conversion of fictional suzereignty into all the realities of sovereignty, which aims at making Tibet an ordinary province of the Empire. The progress of these negotiations is detailed in the last Parliamentary blue book on the affairs of the Budhist diocese, and they were still loitering through the customery phases of Chinese evasiveness when the Manchus were superseded by the Republic, which still awaits British recognition. There was a pause in the inditing of despatches and the exchange of verbal opinions until the new Government had installed itself in office, but meanwhile the Tibetans regained their independence by evicting all the Chinese troops and officials from the province and restoring their expatriated ruler, thus solving the phase of the political dilemma which is to be finally adjusted by the approaching Simla Conference.

At the commencement of last year the advent of the Republic was announced to "all friendly nations" by its provisional President who is now a refugee in Japan from the wrath of the present Dictator, Yuan Shih-k'ai. The negotiations regarding Tibet were resumed with the new Government, though little was heard of them until twelve months ago when they assumed immediate importance by the action of the British Minister who, under instructions from London, presented a memorandum on the points awaiting settlement and the conditions on which an agreement could be reached. By way of accelerating matters the Chinese were also informed in the same communication that the Republic would not be recognised by Great Britain until the Tibetan question had been finally adjusted. This threat still holds good, although in one of his recent speeches Sir Edward Grey modified it by stating that for political reasons it would not be enforced as it would be desirable to act in conjunction with the other European Powers when they decided to admit the Republic to the comity of the nations. But this act of courtesy is still withheld so far as England is concerned, and as the Simla conference is to begin operations at the close of this month it seems probable that its work may be completed before Parliament re-assembles in November, when the situation may be sufficiently advanced for a fresh pronouncement from the Foreign Secretary. When the subject was pressed upon their attention by the means indicated above, the Republican Government followed the policy of their predecessors and refused in the first instance to recognise the necessity for a fresh treaty delimiting their rights of intervention in Tibet and defining the differences between a suzerainty and the Sovereign powers which had been assumed on the conquest of the prince by the Viceroy of Szechuan. But this principle which is the basis of the British demands has now been admitted at Peking, and the other points for decision may be briefly specified as follows. The demarcation of the western boundaries of the province, so as to prevent future encroachments by the militant party in Szechuan who are suspected of designs on the Lamas ill-defined frontier. The limitation of the Chinese troops to a small body-guard for the Amban at Lhassa, and the definite undertaking that no military expeditions are to enter the country without the concurrence of Great Britain whose friendly intervention is to be applied to the settlement of any differances that may arise between the Lama and his Suzerain. Unrestricted relations between India and Tibet upon commercial and political matters because the restorer Pontiff proposes to continue the friendship, which ripened during his exile, and to seek the advice of the Government which is now securing him from further molestation. And lastly the full recognition by China of the autonomy of the local administration, with which the Amban is not to be associated except as an ex-officio adviser.

There are minor points for consideration; but these are the principal issues for decision by the Conference. A question, which does not appear in its published programme, but which is certain to be discussed, is the appointment of a British Agent at Lhassa as a channel of communication between the Lama and India and a vigilant observer of the methods of his Chinese contemporary. This proposition has been pressed upon the Home Government, and for obvious reasons it should be carried through as the best means of averting future complications with either the Tibetans or their Suzerains. The latest supporter of it is the *Times* correspondent at Peking whose letter on the subject was summarised in one of our recent cablegrams. He quotes the religious alliance between Mongolia and Tibet as a good reason for it, and believes that the Russians would accept the idea as a fair counterpoise to their policy in the former province, where they have a much fuller protectorate than that projected by the settlements to be made at the coming Conference. Sir Edward Grey is occasionally suspected of inconstancy in his methods of dealing with foreign affairs, but in this instance he has asserted in the clearest language that there will be no modification of the British demands, and the Republic has probably instructed its representative accordingly. Hence it seems likely that the Tibetan question is entering on the final stage of a prolonged diplomatic debate. The net result of the consolidation of these points into a new treaty with China will be the evolution of a veiled British protectorate over the Budhist province, whose boundary extends for a thousand miles along the northern marches of Hindustan. This will be the best solution of a problem which has periodically demanded attention since the first Governor-General of India sought to establish political and commercial relations with the Dalai Lama of his era, the present incarnation of the Pontificate being the thirteenth, and according to a local prediction, the last of his line.

A SCHOLAR'S LIBRARY. PROFESSOR Dowden, who died a few months ago, was a book collector for half a century, indeed book collecting he himself had described as his sole recreation, and he pursued this pastime methodically in several directions, surveying bookshops wherever he went and adding the spoils to his vast but choice collection. This library is now coming into the market, and will be sold next month by Messrs. Hodgson at their rooms in London, where it has been transferred from Dublin, the Professor's city where he resided and taught for a long time. It is rather a pity the collection, brought together with so much labour and intelligence, is to be dispersed. Trinity College, Dublin, might well have purchased it for its own sake and still more as a fitting memorial of its late Professor of English, who taught there for over forty-five years. Probably many of the books are already in the Dublin University Library but its rare and valuable treasures cannot surely be there. Dowden, as we pointed out at the time he died, was a scholar who was equally at home in the literatures of several European countries, and his library is, therefore, a memorial of his tasks in English, French, German, and other literatures. But English Literature, of course, had the main share of his attention. He was a Shakesperian scholar all his life long, and his library is particularly rich in rare items on Shakespeare and his contemporaries. Among the choicest treasures of the collection is a copy of a very rare book printed at Cambridge in 1595 which is particularly interesting in Shakesperian literature as containing the second earliest printed testimony to the fame of the poet. It is a curious tract whose value lies in a supplementary "Letter, from England to her three Daughters, Cambridge, Oxford, Inns of Court," appended to it. This letter was reprinted by Dr. Grosart in a limited number of copies, but the entire tract has never been reprinted and is very difficult to get. Dowden's copy has this additional interest that it is the only one which gives the author's name at the end of the dedication. There were copies both in two libraries, but they wanted this leaf of dedication revealing the author's name which has up till now been supposed to be William C. Clarke. But Professor Dowden was enabled by means of his lucky discovery of this copy to inscribe it to its proper author William Coveli of Christ's College and Queen's College Cambridge, whose name is printed at the end of the dedication. There are even rarer and more important books than this, and we hope they will be secured by the British Museum authorities. Dowden took interest also in later English literature, and especially the Romantic movement of the begining of the last century. He edited Wordsworth's complete works in the new Aldwin series twenty years ago and his reprint of the first edition of the famous Lyrical Ballards of 1798 was particularly interesting from his possession of many rare books and manuscripts concerning Woodworth and Coleridge on which it was based. This apparatus for his critical editions is, of course, in his library, and and there will, we suppose, be brisk competitions for possessing it. Americans, we should think, will carry away the pick of this valuable collection to the New World.

MADRAS CINCHONA. IN its order on the report of the Director of the Nilgiri Cinchona Plantations for the past official year Government says that it has decided to discontinue extensions of the Ledger planting in the Moyar Valley, owing to the unsatisfactory character of the operations carried out there, during the past three years the protracted draught having killed the young plants put out, in great number. Elsewhere also, extensions have been curtailed so that, at the end of the year, the total area under Government Cinchona was no more than 1711·20 acres. A small new experiment, with Java Ledgers, was made in the Kokul Valley, not far from Ootacamund, with such satisfactory results that Government have ordered its continuance and extension. During the year under review 460,967 lbs. of bark were obtained, chiefly by uprooting old trees at Dodabetta, from which no less than 258,338lbs. of dry bark were harvested off 39·87 acres so treated. As the process of uprootal is to be continued this plantation, in the course of three years, will disappear. Despite the exceptional quantity of bark taken from the Government plantations, no less than 1,060,118lbs. of bark were purchased locally and imported from Amsterdam, the quantities being 409,687lbs. and 650,431lbs respectively. Of the plantation and purchased bark, 569,000lbs. were worked up in the Factory, yielding an outturn of 26,070lbs. of manufactured sulphate of quinine, or at the rate of 4·58lbs. per cent. The percentage in the previous year was 4·03 the better result being attributed to a richer mixture of barks, as well as improvements in manufacture, inaugurated by Mr. Richardson, Assistant Quinologist. In 1911-12 a larger quantity of quinine was manufactured, the deficiency in 1912-13 being the result of work starting only in August owing to the factory being in the hands of workmen, who were erecting a new bark-grinding house and to other buildings in progress. It may be information of interest to Cinchona planters, that the quinine content of the Java bark was 5·47 and that of the plantation bark 3·69, in both cases, below analyses made, and in the latter no more than 75 per cent., was extracted—no doubt, due to the fact that in this country several difficulties, chemical and mechanical, in manufacture not having yet been overcome. Manufacture of quinine by the new Chemist was stopped to enable him to conduct experiments on a large scale. The cost of quinine made at the factory was Rs. 7-12-6 per lb. against quinine imported at Rs. 10-7-10. The quantity issued for Indian consumption to hospitals etc., was 24,950 lbs. out of which 2,294 were for retail sale in pice packets.

DRAGGING THE KING INTO POLITICS. HOWEVER much justification there is in the extent to which Ulster is said to be prepared to go in her opposition to Home Rule, there is none at all for the attempts which are being made to drag the King's name into the controversy. Speaking at Durham on Saturday Sir Edward Carson, referring to the question of His Majesty's position, refused to express his views "because there was no tribunal to settle the question," but added that it was the duty of the Premier to advise the King to appeal to the people. It is to be regretted that Ulster's redoubtable leader did not carry out his intention of not expressing his views, for to suggest that King George should be advised to refer the question to the people is to suggest a course which is not only directly opposed to the spirit of the Constitution but is fraught with danger to it. The giving of the Royal Assent to Bills is a mere formal act and no responsibility at all rests on the King for the contents of a Bill. In giving his assent he acts automatically; he does not act personally. The onus lies upon the Ministers who advise him. As the *Spectator*, which has been most consistent in its powerful opposition to Home Rule, recently pointed out, it is probable that there were many statutes passed in the course of Queen Victoria's long reign of which she personally thoroughly disapproved, yet no one has ever been so foolish as to suggest that the Queen was in any way responsible for such legislation because her assent was given to the Bills. We entirely agree that "no sophistries, no special pleading, no dialectical subtleties, must be allowed to prevail over the sound rule that the King's acts are the acts of his Ministers and not his own, and that no responsibility whatever rests upon him." Under our present system of Government there is room for no other principle than this, and the dragging of the King into political conflicts cannot be too strongly condemned. In this connection there is no need to attribute political significance to the visit of Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Carson to His Majesty: such an audience can take place and be productive of good results, as was the case, we believe, on several occasions with King Edward, without any infraction of the Constitution. It is surprising that Sir Edward Carson's suggestion of Royal action has received the support of some of the leading newspapers. The Home Rule crisis provides no exception to the principle underlying the Royal Assent, and to argue to this effect is both indefensible and unwise.

SOME FOREST GIANTS. SCIENCE has been at work, trying to acccount for the colossal size and strength of the trees, and one idea is that "they breathe and live through their laminated barks, as well as through their foliage and roots." If a tree is burned down others will spring from the root, and a standing Sequoia will be quite unhurt when a coach-way is cut through the hole, as in Wamona in the famous Mariposa Grove. The discovery of the first of the different groves of these trees, at least by modern Americans, was in 1852, and they were found by chance in hunting for fresh meat for the diggers of a small canal. One A. T. Dowd struck the grove and coming back to Camp described the trees. He met with the deepest incredulity, and had to plan a ruse to get his companions to see for themselves which they did. There are, in all, five different Sequoia groves in California, accessible by rail and stage. Near every grove is a great hotel for the accommodation of sight-seers. At one of these, a hugh Sequoia was cut down in twenty-two days by five men employing pump-augers all the time. The stump, smoothed, makes a fine dancing-floor, 25 feet in diameter, inside the strong bark. In 1864, six years after its discovery, the Mariposa Grove was solemnly made a State reserve, and was later absorbed into the Yosemite National Park, patrolled and governed by State troops. This grove was at first felled one tree for every day in the year but three have fallen since. All the trees have names either of Presidents, Generals and distinguished men and places. One, the "Fallen Monarch," lies in six feet of soil which has accumulated round it since its fall hundreds of years ago. The wood is quite sound, as is always the heart of a Sequoia. Along the trunk a six-horse coach with ten passengers was driven with entire ease and safety. It is strange that, great as are these trees, their roots are never deep nor of much radiation, yet the giants stand firm for thousands of years of life, the perfect poise and symmetry perhaps making up for the scant foundation. The Indians call the tree Wamona, but Endlicher, the botanist, christened it Sequoia, to perpetuate the Cherokee Indian of that name who constructed an alphabet and a written language for his tribe. Who would not turn aside from towns to see those marvels of nature that surpass every other tree of the forest, even their own cousins, the huge redwoods, the Sequoia sempervirens of the American coast?

PRINTING IN JAILS. A memorial has been addressed to the local Government by representatives of the printing trade in Bombay protesting that the large quantity of printing work engaged in at the Yeraoda jail exercises a prejudicial effect on private industry. A strong point in the memorial—and one to which we have called attention before—is the assurance given to Government that prison training of convicts as printers is not of benefit to them when they return to private life, for the convicts do not belong to the respectable working classes which provide labour for printing presses, while there are many other crafts which they might be taught to their lasting advantage. As is stated, if the work now done at Yeroada were distributed among private presses employment could be provided for many hundreds of respectable craftsmen.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 5th instant left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

FIELD-FIRING AND AEROPLANES.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

It is not easy especially in England to arrange for realism in field-firing without incurring undue risk. In actual warfare the value of supporting fire during the advance up to the very last stages is so great that the risk of casualties from such fire sinks into insignificance. In peace time, however, it is necessary to avoid any chance of accidents, and a compromise becomes necessary to ensure safety whilst endeavouring to illustrate, and enforce the co-operation between the various arms which would be essential to success under service conditions. The operations of the 3rd Division on Salisbury Plain at the end of last week, were on the whole a very successful attempt at such a compromise. The exercise was divided into five situations, so arranged that each arm in turn got its opportunity with service ammunition, blank only being used by supporting troops when the conditions were such as to render it necessary in the interests of safety. The covering fire of artillery and the machine guns was continued up to the furthest limit of safety with service ammunition, and the improvement which has taken place in the co-operation of the different arms, and especially of artillery with infantry was most marked. The machine guns were massed in each Brigade and made very good practice, firing when opportunity offered over the heads of the advancing troops. The infantry fire, after making all allowances for the indifferent light and the difficulty of picking up the targets left a good deal to be desired in the matter of accuracy. This was very possibly due in some measure to a fault in leading which was particularly noticeable, the tendency to make the rushes too long during the advance. Shorter rushes would have meant steadier shooting, and better fire control. The Divisional Artillery did extremely well. Ranges varied between 2,300 and 4,000 yards and the targets were fairly representative of what might be expected in war. The ranging was perhaps a little slow, but the result of the fire was distinctly good, whether firing from the half concealed, or the concealed position the fire of the batteries was concentrated on the right targets and well distributed over them. Hardly any unexploded shell were seen and the shrapnel was burst at the right elevation in most cases. The firing was precise, steady, and rapid, and the hits varied from 40 to 80 per cent. on different positions, the variation being due to the fact, that oblique fire was often employed, thereby considerably reducing the size of the torget available to be hit. Aeroplanes were used to direct the artillery fire and they sent down constant and good reports of the positions of the dummies, and were especially useful in case of batteries of the enemy in concealed positions. Reports were sent down in little bags with streamers attached, and orders were sent up by the somewhat primitive method of pegging out the message in block capitals some 6 feet long on the ground. Doubtless as time goes on the question of inter-communication between the batteries and the observers in the aeroplanes will be solved in a more satisfactory manner. The results of the practice against the concealed batteries was sufficiently good to prove the great assistance that can be afforded by aircraft to artillery, and to point to the necessity for more practice in combination, and the development of a more satisfactory method of intercommunication. It is a case of success following on rapidity. It is essential to locate the enemy's battery before he can locate ours. There are great possibilities in the combination of the air scout and the gunner, and the time will doubtless come when an aeroplane will be regarded as an indispensable adjunct to a battery. But our air service will have to develop considerably before it will be possible to detach even a small modicum of craft for the exclusive use of the artillery.

CANADA'S DEFENCES.

The report of the Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces on the land defence forces of Canada is in many ways interesting, but especially so far the references it contains to the necessity for some form of compulsion to ensure that a sufficient number of men are forthcoming for the defence of the Dominion. Having effectually tied his own hands by his strong support of Lord Haldane and his prodigy that persists in remaining an infant Sir Ian Hamilton has been driven to employ his most subtle phrasing to convey his meaning without going back on the opinions he has published with regard to the Home Defence of these Islands, where the conditions as regards training and numbers of the Territorial Force are similar to those obtaining, and that he considers insufficient, in Canada. I am not, he says, under any delusion as to the limitations of the voluntary principle wherever Home Defence is concerned, and I hold, therefore, that over and above an effective system of voluntary training some further insurance is essential, whether to provide against the possible failure of sea power, or as a safeguard whenever or wherever sea power may become inoperative. Adequate boy training plus scientific organisation based on citizen service is the price that every part of the Empire should pay for such insurance." As Great Britain considers herself, not without reason, the heart of the Empire it would seem that what is true of the Empire, must apply with ever greater force to her. There is not much wrong with the organisation, as a military organisation, but it lacks men, and the men it has lack training. The young men at home are just as backward in coming forward for Home Defence as the young men in Canada. For many years have Lord Haldane and his supporters been piping to them, but they still decline to dance. If some further insurance is necessary in Canada, it is equally, if no more, necessary in England.

WATERPLANE COMPETITION.

The all British water-plane competition round the British coast for the prize of £5,000 offered by the "Daily

(Continued on page 8.

THE KING AND HOME RULE.

UNIONIST LEADERS IN AUDIENCE.

VARYING VIEWS ON ROYAL ACTION.

LIBERAL OPINIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Lord Loreburn's proposal is still in the forefront of the London newspapers. The Unionist papers give prominence to the fact that Mr. Bonar Law had a long audience of the King at Balmoral after meeting Lord Lansdowne at the latter's Scottish seat. They declare that an election must precede a conference.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that, when civil war is in near prospect, surely the nation may demand the right to say whether it approves the policy which is bringing a civil war to pass. The paper adds that it would be wrong to attribute political importance to Mr. Bonar Law's and Lord Curzon's visits to Balmoral and says: "The arguments of some of our leading contemporaries with regard to possible Royal action are unwise because, if once a Constitutional monarch seeks other than Ministerial guidance, how will it be possible to know on whose advice the King is acting?"

The *Standard* discusses the possibility of the King taking the initiative in calling a conference which, it says, would raise no questions of constitutional usage such as are involved by recent suggestions that the Royal Assent be refused to the Home Rule Bill.

The *Morning Post* endorses Sir Edward Carson's recent speech and says that, in expressing the opinion that a Conference would be abortive, he was speaking not only for Irish Loyalists but for the vast majority of the party.

LIBERAL OPINION.

The *Daily Chronicle* says Sir Edward Carson has banged, barred and bolted the door of Lord Loreburn's proposals, and that Mr Asquith's duty is to go straight forward and set up in Ireland a system of government broad-based upon the people's will.

The *Daily News* says the Government will keep the door open to a reasonable compromise, but will not yield to intimidation. They will not insult the country by asking it again if it meant what it said in 1910.

IRELAND'S NATIONHOOD.

Mr. Devlin, M.P., speaking at Listowal, said Nationalists were ready to make any concession short of sacrificing Ireland's nationhood, but he did not believe the talk about a settlement by consent was sincere. Its real object was to destroy Home Rule.—Reuter.

AN "UNLOADED REVOLVER."

The *Westminster Gazette* emphatically declines dissolution, and says Liberals absolutely refuse to be intimidated by Sir Edward Carson's unloaded revolver. It expresses the opinion that Unionists' admission that a change in the Government of Ireland is necessary is a proof that the Unionist stalwarts are already shifting ground.—Reuter.

SOMALI MULLAH ACTIVE.

BURNS BURAO AND MAKES RAIDS ON FRIENDLIES.

ADEN, Sept. 14.

The Mullah still continues to make raids on the friendlies, and has burned Burao, killing six friendlies.—Reuter.

MAUD ALLAN CONTROVERSY.

STRONG PROTEST AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

The protest against Miss Maud Allan's visit to India, raised by the Y. W. C. A. of Bangalore, was largely signed at several of the Anglican Churches after yesterday's services.

Miss E. Meager, the general secretary of that body, asks in a local paper, while urging the protest: "What are the men going to do for honour of their womankind? One cannot believe that the days of chivalry have quite passed away."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TWO COOLIES KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Sealdah wires:—At about 3-35 hours, on the 13th instant, No. 93 up goods train, while being backed into the up refuge siding at Arranghata station, collided with a ballast train standing there, resulting in two coolies being run over, one of whom was killed outright and the other seriously injured. Three other coolies were also slightly injured. The injured men were sent for treatment to the Rha hospital, where one has since succumbed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 15.

Business was practically at a standstill to-day in the share market, owing to the absence of Indian brokers at the bathing festival. The following transactions were reported:—(Coal shares) Bengal Rs. 795 and Rs. 796; (Jute shares, Howrah (pref.), Rs. 90-8; Kelvin (pref.) Rs. 100.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

LOWER DUTY ON COTTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The members of the Tariff Conference of the House of Representatives and the Senate have practically finished the cotton, flax, and hemp schedules.

In the cotton schedule most of the changes made by the Senate, making the duties somewhat lower than those suggested by the House, have been accepted.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The death is announced of Lieut. General Frederick Green-Wilkinson.—Reuter.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15.

The death is announced of Professor Vambery.—Reuter.

[Lieut.-General Frederick Green-Wilkinson, C. B., entered the Army in 1842. He became Colonel in 1863, Major General in 1868, and Lieut-General in 1881. He served in the Crimea in 1854, receiving the medal with two clasps, the 5th class Medjidie and the Turkish medal, and in the Indian Mutiny 1857-8, receiving the medal with clasp. He was decorated by the King of Portugal in 1902. He had been Chairman of the National Association for the employment of Reserve soldiers.]

[Professor Arminius Vambery, C. V.O., was born in Hungary in 1832, and was educated at Pressburg and Constantinople. He has travelled in Central Asia, visiting Khiva and Bokhara, and took an active part in the defence of British interests in Asia. He has published several books relating to Central Asian problems, and in 1883 published an autobiography of himself. He was an honorary Doctor of the Budapest University and of the Trinity College at Dublin, and was honorary and corresponding members of various philological and geographical societies.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Sept. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt" left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., with the outward mails of the 5th inst.—Reuter.

RAILWAY AFFECTED BY FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPUR, Sept. 15.

The Traffic Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, wires:—The interruption of through communication between Chhor and Pithoro still continues, but the transhipment of passengers is being carried out. First and second class passengers are advised to travel by any other route as, owing to transhipment delays, they miss the usual connecting trains. At Hyderabad, the floods appear to be abating since yesterday and there are are now hopes of through communication being restored within three days but further advice should be awaited.

ILLNESS OF MADRAS EDITOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Mr. W. F. Graham, I.C.S., (retired), editor of the *Madras Times*, is very seriously ill. He had an attack of heart failure two or three days ago, and has been unconscious ever since. This evening there has been a slight improvement and he is regaining consciousness.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

The total tenders received for the Rangoon Port Trust Loan of 35 lakhs at 4 per cent. amount to nearly forty-three lakhs. Tenders over 98 per cent are receiving the amount of tenders in full. Those at 98 and under, 84-36 per cent. The amount of successful tenders was 98-8-2.

INFANTICIDE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Infanticide in Bengal seems very much on the decrease, only four cases having been reported during the last official year.

A MILKMAN MURDERED.

BODY FOUND IN A POOL OF BLOOD

Early yesterday morning, the body of a Hindu, named Anandji Kuverji, employed as a servant in a milk shop at Ketwadi, was found lying on the verandah of a milk shop opposite to the one in which he worked, in a pool of blood. Death was apparently due to a stab wound about an inch long above the right collar bone. There was no evidence of robbery as nothing was missed from his person.

Inspector O'Brien and Khan Sahib H. H. Taki of the C. I. D. are making inquiries.

An inquest was held yesterday evening and after the identification of the body, the inquiry was adjourned.

A PILGRIM'S MISFORTUNE.

A pilgrim, named Syed Walli Mahebdin, has reported to the police that he has been victimised by a Pathan. The pilgrim purchased what was represented to be a piece of gold from a Pathan in Sandhurst Road for the sum of Rs. 156. On being taken to an assayer afterwards, the pilgrim was told that the metal was nothing more valuable than a piece of brass.

DUBLIN HUNGRY.

GRAVE FEARS OF FOOD RIOTS.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN OTHER CENTRES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The trade of Dublin is paralysed to-day. The prices of commodities are soaring, and hunger riots are feared. All big carriers have ceased operations and have sent their horses to the country.

Connolly, the strike leader, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, has been released. He refused food for nine days. Forcible feeding was not attempted.

The civic authorities in Salford are mediating with the dockers of the Manchester Ship Canal who went on strike recently, and it is hoped that a settlement will be reached.

Fifteen hundred men are affected by the strike of moulders in Sheffield on the non-unionist question. It is feared that the strike will be protracted and that many thousands of persons will be thrown out of work.

A strike of motor-bus drivers and conductors in London is being threatened owing to one company having suspended twelve employees for wearing Union Badges.

The speech of Mr. Thomas, the railwaymen's leader, in which he condemned sympathetic and sectional strikes, is attracting considerable attention. It is believed that Mr. Thomas referred to irresponsible threats of a strike by railwaymen in various districts.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASE.

APPLICATION TO SUMMON SIR J. MESTON REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day in connection with applications for bail on behalf of the accused in the Cawnpore mosque riot case, Mr. Dillon stated that he did not propose to renew the applications to-day, but he might do so later on.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 15.

In the court of Mr. Austin Kendall, Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, an application was made to-day on behalf of the accused committed to the Sessions in the Cawnpore mosque riot case, for summoning Sir James Meston as a witness for the defence.

The Court, in passing an order on the application, said:—I must confess that I do not see, *prima facie*, how the evidence of His Honour can be relevant to the question as to whether the accused committed the riot and assaulted the police in the exercise of their duty on the day before his arrival. It is suggested that he could give evidence which, owing to his position, would be unimpeachable as to the presence of shot and blood marks at and about the ground acquired which, it is alleged, has now been levelled and cleared. I do not see how this would affect the case at all I decline to call him under section 540, the only section I take it, which now applies. If, in the course of the trial, it transpires that his evidence is indispensable or would prove of particular value and that the Court would be unable to come to a proper conclusion without his being heard, the Court can be trusted to exercise its own discretion under section 540 by asking his assistance in clearing up the doubtful points. It is stated that the evidence of the defence will take considerable time to record. The application is, therefore, rejected.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

BUSINESS FOR TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The following is the list of business for the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held on Wednesday, September 17:—

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock will introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. He will also introduce a Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments.

The Hon. Mr. Wheeler will introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles in British India.

RAILWAY SOCIETY OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Inspector Hiscox arrested H. T. Engleken, travelling secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, now at Madras, in the Commercial Hotel at the instance of C. A. O. Fermier, late carriage examiner, for alleged offences of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, etc., in respect of a sum of about Rs. 237.

The facts, as alleged by the complainant, are that, during the recent Madras and Southern Mahratta railway strike at Madras, the complainant was appointed as branch secretary of the A. S. R. S. at Perambur and in that capacity he collected subscriptions from the members at Perambur between May 30 and June 2 last, amounting to Rs. 237. He entrusted the same to Engleken. Subsequently Fermier asked for 5 per cent. commission due on the amount collected, but Engleken denied that he had received any money from him; hence the complaint.

Engleken was released on bail.

The police are investigating the matter.

CHOLERA AT MIDNAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Cholera is raging in epidemic form at Midnapur. Recently there has been a number of fatal cases, forty deaths occurring in one day within a small area. Some educational institutions have been closed.

NEW YORK LOVE TRAGEDY.

GIRL MURDERED BY GERMAN PRIEST.

CORPSE DISCOVERED IN HUDSON RIVER.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A sensation has been created in New York by the confession of a German Catholic priest to having murdered and dissected the body of a servant girl which was found in the Hudson river recently.

He says that he loved her and that, when their relations could no longer be concealed, he killed her because of his love for her.

Schmidt was traced through a pillow which was wrapped round the girl's torso, a shopkeeper having identified that pillow as one he had sold to Schmidt.

It appears that Schmidt went through the form of a secret marriage with the girl.—Reuter.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

At a sitting of the Mysore Legislative Council, presided over by Mr Visvesvaraya, Dewan, as president to-day, Mr Kantaraj Urs, second Councillor, introduced a Bill to regulate the use of motor vehicles in this State based on the Madras Motor Vehicles Act 1, G of 1907. Leave to introduce the bill being granted the rules of business were suspended and it was taken into consideration immediately and passed after certain minor amendments.

The other business before the Council includes select committee reports on the Mysore Elementary Education Bill and the Muzrai Bill as amended.

The Maharajah's assent to the Mysore Emigration Bill and the Partition Bill was announced.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Second-Lieutenant F. C. A. Troupe, R.G.A., is granted thirty days' privilege leave from 3rd October, or date of departure.

The annual Camp of Training of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers Rifle Corps, will be held at Dhond on Sunday 19th October to the 26th October, both days inclusive.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Lieutenant R. S. Raitt-Kerr, Royal Engineer, is transferred from Poona to Belgaum.

Captain R. S. Engledue, 89th Punjabis, to be Station Staff Officer Meiktila, vice Lieutenant H. T. Bohde, 89th Punjabis.

Lieut. W. LeC. Broderick, 27th Light Cavalry, is appointed Station Staff Officer and Treasury Officer, Neemuch.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. I. Lilly, Royal Army Medical Corps, to command the Station Hospital Colaba.

Major J. A. Hennessy, Royal Army Medical Corps, to command the Station Hospital, Ahmednagar.

Captain W. A. T. Ferris, 33rd Light Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer and Pension Paymaster, Aurangabad vice Captain C. P. F. Warton, 102nd Grenadiers.

REGIMENTAL.

30th Infantry.—Captain E. G. Phythian-Adams to be officiating Double Company Commander.

42nd Regiment.—Captain R. F. D. Burnett to be officiating Double Company Commander; and Captain F. L. Tayler to be officiating Double Company Commander.

98th Infantry.—Lieutenant G. E. Balfour, Double Company officer, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment) is transferred in the same capacity, in an existing vacancy.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.—Captain W. G. K. Gough, Double Company Officer, to be Double Commander, and to remain seconded, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. Hill, D. S. O., appointed Commandant.

Captains C. N. MacMullen, H. S. E. Franklin, C. F. W. Hughes, W. W. Muir, and N. MacLeod, Double Company Officers, to be Double Company Commanders pro tem, remaining seconded, and Captain R. J. McBrayne, Double Company officer to be Double Company Commander pro tem; vice Captain W. G. K. Gough seconded.

32nd Lancers.—Major W. W. G. Griffith, Squadron Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major J. H. Crawford Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command; vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Baynes officiating in command of the Jebbulpore Brigade.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.—Lieut-Colonel J. Hill, D. S. O., 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major J. L. R. Gordon, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command; vice Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Palin transferred to the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Birch, Commanding No. 4 British Mountain Artillery Brigade, 60 days, Privilege, from 16th November 1913.

Captain A. Fenning, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, 12 months, ex India, General.

Lieutenant O. A. Duke, 22nd Cavalry, 2 months 14 days, in India, Combined.

Lieutenant R. H. Allen, 93rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is granted an extension of leave ex India to 7th January 1914.

A TEMPORARY structure is to be built on the Maidan, where Maidania used to stand to accomodate the Small Causes Court, the urgent business of which is being carried on at the old General Post Office Buildings in the meantime and where the Chief Judge will sit for the first time to-day. It is satisfactory to [illegible] that the P. W. D. have at last set [illegible] upon the new permanent

THE POONA SEASON.

I. C. S. BALL AT THE GYMKHANA.

SUCCESSFUL CAFE CHANTANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 14.

Immediately after the polo was over on Monday afternoon everyone was to be seen merrying away as so many people were giving dinners before the I.C.S. ball in the evening. Long before 9.30 p.m. carriages and motors of all sorts were making their way all in one direction and that of the Gymkhana. The decorations and illuminations in and around the building were very pretty and fairylike, the whole of the Club was outlined in numberless small lights from the roof downwards and the garden was festooned with different coloured Chinese lanterns. On arrival Mr. Arthur received the guests on the steps of the verandah and thence we proceeded into the ball-room to be received by Sir Richard Lamb, and Mrs. Quin who was the senior hostess—they stood at the foot of the steps leading up on to the stage. The ball-room was most tastefully decorated by Mrs. Claude Hill, the balconies of the library being hung with trails of crimson rosebuds and from each balcony was hung a long streamer of violet and blue muslin suspending a basket of crimson flowers. The stage was most effectively draped in hangings of violet, the floor being carpeted in the same colour. The verandahs were also carpeted in violet with violet covered lounges and pale blue sofa cushions, the alcoves and corners being decorated with large palms and plants. Dancing began at 9-45, the music for the first half of the programme being supplied by the band of the Dorsetshire regiment who were relieved after supper by the string band of the 117th Mahratta.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

About 10 o'clock His Excellency The Governor arrived accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and his Staff. Soon after his arrival a set of State Lancers was formed in which His Excellency danced with Mrs. Quin. The scene in the ball-room was a brilliant one, there being over 400 people present, and the various uniforms of those present, mingled with the lovely dresses of the ladies, made the whole a very bright and vivid scene, the many different uniforms were due in a large measure to there being such a number of visitors at present in Poona for the polo and racing. The supper room was transferred into a veritable bower of beauty due, I believe, to the energies of Mrs. Quin and Sheppard. The ceiling and pillars were all draped in green art muslin tied up with pale yellow ribbons and hanging baskets of foliage and yellow flowers. Dancing was kept up to a very late hour, some enthusiasts staying as late as 5 a. m. Among the wearers of very pretty dresses I noticed Mrs. Quin who had a white satin gown covered with handsome black lace with crimson velvet in her hair and for her waist band. Lady Barrett wore a lovely gown of the pale heliotrope crepe de chine almost entirely covered with Limerick lace. Mrs. Street from Bombay wore a white satin gown with the fashionable fish tail, the dress being draped in black Spanish lace and in her hair a band of black velvet. Mrs. Meade was in bright salmon pink ninon with a broad band of velvet of the same colour. Mrs. Forbes Tullock wore a pretty gown of pale blue satin with a tunic of pale mauve silk net trimmed with amethyst trimming and a tiara of pearls in her hair.

AN "AT HOME."

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Arthur was "at home" to the members of the Gymkhana on the occasion of the tennis tournament between the Gymkhana and the I. C. S. Captains T. and G. Lucas, Captains Martin and Wynne, Major Robinson and Captain Hutchinson were the six chosen to represent the Gymkhana against Messrs. Arthur, Clayton, Cowie, Meade, Crump, and Seddon. The result ended in a draw as it was too dark to finish, each couple having to play three sets. There were a great many people on the verandah watching, and one was rewarded by seeing very good tennis. There seemed to be an endless number of visitors present, almost half the guests being strangers to Poona. At the end of the tournament Mrs. Arthur presented the Cups and Challenge Cups to the various winners of the open lawn tennis tournament.

We are very fortunate in having such a large number of bands now. There are so many in Poona that if every band only plays once a week, we are able to have one every night but Thursday at the Gymkhana, and even then the 127th Baluchis have very generously given their services to play at Rosherville once a week, which makes a delightful change. Rosherville when the rains are over is a charming spot, the lawns are so beautifully green, and just now the garden is looking lovely, the flowers being a mass of bloom. The river is becoming popular again; and enthusiasts are practising regularly for the forthcoming regatta.

CAFE CHANTANT.

On Wednesday evening there was Cafe Chantant held at the Gymkhana in aid of the Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association which was a great success. A large number of ladies kindly lent their services which helped largely towards its success. The Managing Committee consisted of Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. Sawcett, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Kuapton, and Mrs. Browne-Mason. The ladies worked hard for the success of the evening, arranging the programme and detailing various departments out to other ladies who had kindly offered to help. Those who ran the refreshment stall were Mrs. Browne-Mason, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Cadell, Mrs. Evans, and Miss Jameson, the sweet stall being presided over by Mrs. Kuapton, Miss Harrison, and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Rieu and Mrs. Brayne selling the cakes. All comers were ably looked after by a large number of pretty waitresses dressed alike and each with a man who collected her earnings and gave out change. These ladies were all very popular and worked hard flitting to and fro among the people, selling tea, coffee, and drinks, and judging by the results they must have been kept busy all the evening. The concert provided was an excellent one, Major Guin and officers of the 117th Mahrattas kindly lent their string band which played some delightful overtures under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond. Mr. Molini sang his song "Alla Stella

(Continued on page 9.)

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

CONFERENCE OPENS AT POONA.

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE ON DAIRY FARMING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Agricultural Conference, which met at the Council Hall this morning, under the presidency of H.E. the Governor of Bombay deserves rather the description of a public meeting, for the hall was almost full, the attendance numbering about 300.

Among those present were the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr S. R. Arthur, Mr L. J. Mountford, Collector of Poona, Dr. Harold Mann, Principal of the College of Agriculture, Col. Maxwell, Head of the Civil Veternary Department, Mr. R. W. Enbank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. W. W. Smart, acting Director of Agriculture, Mr. Schutt, Agricultural engineer, Professors Knight and Burns of the College of Agriculture, Mr. Gilbert of the Agricultural Department, Mr. G. A. Gammie, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Milligan of the Pusa Research Institute, who are members of the Imperial Agriculture Department.

The Indians present appear mostly to belong to a class that may be described as country gentlemen of moderate means, all landholders rather than as farmers and sircars, and the interest they displayed in the proceedings was well, for doubtless it is to them we must look to lead any movement that may be initiated in the direction of improving the agricultural methods in the Presidency—indeed, throughout the country.

In the course of his explanations to the Conference, Mr. Smart explained that more invitations had actually been issued than had at first been proposed. This fact was due mainly to the members of the managing committee of the Conference sending in additional lists of names of those whom they thought should be present.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SYMPATHY.

In opening the proceedings, His Excellency expressed regret that other work made it impossible for him to attend the succeeding sessions of the Conference. He promised his deepest interest in their deliberations, and then proceeded to deliver a most sympathetic and interesting speech. His Excellency was careful to say that what views he would express would be his own and not necessarily those of his honourable colleagues in the Government.—"At least for the moment," added His Excellency. "Hereafter, they may become such."

Lord Willingdon's speech was devoted mainly to the possibilities in agricultural improvements and in particular, to stock-raising. He praised most warmly the work of Dr. Harold Mann and his colleagues at the Agricultural College which, he declared, was splendidly conducted and the most useful technical educative institution in the Presidency.

His Excellency then described a scheme to which he had actually given practical effect at Ganeshkhind, in the shape of a home farm. He had embarked on his project principally as an example, for he believed the Governor should set an example. Examples should come from the top.

Other branches of agriculture were also mentioned, and Lord Willingdon aroused interest and elicited surprise when he said that, in the course of a few weeks, he was going into the Southern Mahratta country to watch some experiments in steam-ploughing.

The various papers mentioned in the agenda were then introduced by the various authors in short concise speeches. It is a noteworthy feature of the Conference that a large number of the papers deal exclusively with matters affecting cotton crops—the outturn and cultivation conditions; and the observer discovered with some wonder that some representative of the British Cotton Growers' Association was not present. Dr. Harold Mann's paper on the supply of milk in some Indian cities was as important as any and when in his breezy enthusiastic manner he dealt with the close and intimate relations between impure milk and the waste in child life, he worked cheers from an audience which was generally staid and unresponsive.

After the papers had been introduced a vote of thanks was proposed and carried to His Excellency for presiding, and this was acknowledged in graceful terms by Lord Willingdon who then left, and Sir Richard Lamb assumed the chair.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said, in the course of his speech:—

It gives one immense pleasure to be here and to be given the opportunity to meet this large and influential gathering of people interested in the greatest industry in this land. I regret I should be unable, owing to other engagements, to attend on all the three days of your conference, as I had hoped to do but that must not be taken to imply that I shall take no interest in your proceedings. I assure you, I am deeply interested in the business that is to be placed before this important conference, and will follow its proceedings closely, although I will not be here to take part in them.

As Governor of this Presidency, I have, as you must know, a great many interests to serve. ("Hear, hear.") There are many things I should really like to do, but I have already learned that, if a Governor would do all he wants then he will have to divide himself into a large number of pieces. (Laughter)

I trust, gentlemen, you will believe me when I say that my absence from your conference does not mean a lack of interest on my part, in your deliberations.

Now, gentlemen I want to tell you that I look upon this as a business meeting, and that I am here to learn and not to teach. It may be true that I may have had some experience of agricultural matters at Home, but none, or very little, since I have been in Bombay. It would therefore, be absurd for me to lay down any propositions to you, who have had so many years, experience in the agricultural developments in this country. I want to tell you another thing, and that is really, for the safety of my honourable colleagues on my right (members of the Government)—what I am about to say are my own individual opinions. They must not be taken to compromise my colleagues; they are not the opinions of the Government of Bombay—at least, for the moment, whatever we hope they may be later on.

SATISFACTORY MONSOON CONDITIONS.

His Excellency then made a reference to the monsoon and said that it was satisfactory to him personally, for it gave him a good start as Governor. They were still waiting for the refreshing showers which they expected during the next few days, which would add to the already satisfactory conditions. He referred to the great extent to which India depended on water either from rain or artificial conservation and, in passing paid a generous tribute to the work done by the irrigation engineers and the part they had played in the mitigation of the evils of famine.

His Excellency proceeded: I notice from the agenda before me that you have a large amount of business to get through, and I cannot help but realize the enormous quantity of experimental and educational work that is being carried on I hope your experiments and discussions, particularly in regard to cotton cultivation, manuring and other kindred questions, will be carefully conducted and will supply much useful information to Government.

TRIBUTE TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I am glad to have this opportunity of congratulating Dr. Harold Mann and his colleagues in the Agricultural College, which is an admirably conducted institution, and, as a means of imparting technical knowledge, one of the most valuable in this Presidency. I assure you that this College will always have my keen support. His Excellency also made a reference to the work done by the various Vernacular Colleges and hoped they would increase in time.

STOCK-RAISING.

Much has been said and written, continued His Excellency, regarding the improvements of crops, the introduction of improved agricultural implements and machinery, but really very little about stock-raising. I have been told—and I have heard the statement with very much regret — that people raise cattle in India for use mainly as draught animals. I do not know whether you have read that interesting, instructive and suggestive paper by Dr. Mann regarding the supply of milk to our cities and the improvement of dairy cattle and dairy farming. If you have read the paper, you will be bound to admit that it embodies interest with instruction that will be very valuable to you in your discussions.

I believe many prejudices exist in this country against dairy-farming. It is said that there are many difficulties in the way. That was the experience in Africa and Australia, but there the difficulties are disappearing. We should all believe that the difficulties only exist to be overcome, and they will disappear when the people begin to realise that any improvements effected in cattle-raising and dairy-farming will be for their benefit and to the general advantage. I believe Government ought to do something to help in this respect.

THE FARM AT GANESHKHIND.

His Excellency then proceeded to describe a scheme which he was engaged in working out at Ganeshkhind. He said he was going to breed from the best and Sindhi stock that could be got, and he hoped to show their great and best mitch qualities. It might be asked why he should do this, and he would reply, "Mainly to set an example." He believed in that matter they should begin at the top, and His Excellency hoped that the example which he would set, which he was setting, would be followed by the great landholders, chiefs and sirdars who were interested in land. He hoped it would lead to an improvement in the milk supply, so that the little children of the people could be given what they needed so much—an adequate supply of good and pure milk. (Applause).

He hoped there would be many home farms seen in the districts and that a great improvement would be effected in cattle-raising and breeding. For the sake of health of their children, it was imperative that there should be an absolutely pure and unadulterated milk supply. His Excellency then passed on to a brief description of the improvements in agricultural implements, and said he hoped in a few weeks' time to undertake a brief tour in the South where he was to have an opportunity of witnessing some important experiments in steam-ploughing.

He then paid a tribute to what Sir Sassoon David had done in the cause of agricultural development (Applause).

AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION.

His Excellency concluded half an hour's speech with an earnest appeal for co-operation. "Agriculture and co-operation," he said, must go hand in hand and I give them my blessing. I know I have only touched the fringe of this great subject. I have had no time for more. I have to go to Bombay to-night and cannot be here to discuss this matter with you, but I trust you will all take a deep and earnest interest in the subjects laid before the Conference. He assured the Conference would give practical consideration to the suggestions made, provided they could be shown to be sound.

His Excellency then left, and the Conference proceeded under the presidency of Sir Richard Lamb.

THE SUPPLY OF MILK.

PAPER BY DR. H. MANN.

The following are excerpts from the instructive paper read by Dr. Harold Mann:—

The supply of milk to Indian cities is known to be at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. Whether looked at the point of view of the healthiness of the milk obtainable, or of the quality of the milk to be had, or of the quantity available,—it is open to the most strenuous criticism. There is no control at present whatever in most cities,—except possibly the Presidency towns and one or two others. And as a result of these things, the condition must be recognised as unsatisfactory from every point of view.

To show exactly where we stand it would perhaps be best to give a description, obtained from data collected, much of it, specially for this paper, of the present supply of a city, namely Poona. It is typical of many other places: the difficulties which surround

the problem here are those which are found elsewhere; and it is probable that a thorough appreciation of the present position may at once lead to a clear understanding of the methods which are feasible to improve the situation.

The actual supply brought in, in one day amounted to 5,560 pounds, almost all of which was brought in by hand and, in a few cases, by bullock cart. The train was only used for the milk from three villages,—and the amount brought only amounted to 120 pounds.

It will be seen, therefore, from how restricted an area Poona City draws its milk supply. It is practically all brought in from the immediate neighbourhood, the railway is not used to any appreciable extent, and the means of bringing it are of the crudest.

PRICE AND QUALITY.

But what of the price and quality of the milk thus brought into a city like Poona? In the first place, by far the largest amount is buffaloes' milk. Out of the animals supplying the milk, in number 956, only 178 were cows,—and taking the yield of a cow in the Deccan at 5 pounds and of a buffalo at 10 pounds of milk per day, this would indicate that only 8½ per cent of the milk brought into the City is provided by cows, and the remainder by buffaloes. This indicates the extent to which even in the Deccan, the buffalo proves itself the milking animal of India.

We are in fact able to conclude that at present, in so far as Poona is a typical city that, (1) the milk brought from surrounding villages for City consumption is almost all brought in small quantities and carried by hand, (2) this milk is adulterated with water in the case of practically eighty per cent of what enters the City, (3) the amount of water added varies very closely with the price at which the milk is to be sold,—and there is not even an even chance of getting pure milk if more than six seers (12 pounds) of milk are obtained per rupee while the cheaper milk contains already more than its own volume of water. This is at the entrance to the City, before the retailers' profits are added and retailers' adulteration occurs.

In one matter I have been rather pleased with the condition of the milk,—namely in the amount of dirt it contains. This is not nearly so great as would have been expected, and does not show the addition of quantities of dirty water.

Among the animals kept for the sale of their milk (1,156) 224 or 19.75 per cent. were cows, and 932 or 80.25 per cent were buffaloes. The sheds in which they were kept were distributed all over the city, and were mostly very small. Over eighty per cent. of these sheds had less than ten animals, and over fifty five per cent had less than five animals.

ADULTERATION.

The chance of adulteration and the quantity of water added varies almost exactly with the price,—and even at the wholesale milk bazaar in the city, if more than 4 seers, (8 lbs.) of milk are obtained per rupee there is an almost absolute certainty that pure milk will not be obtained.

It would seem evident that while adulteration is no more general than two years ago, yet it is more shameless, and the quantity of water added for milk of the same price is much more than it was previously. In other words, "pure" milk is rising in price very rapidly, and the probability of getting pure milk at any particular price is getting less.

From a sanitary point of view what we want to do is to ensure (1) That the cattle—cows or buffaloes—giving milk are healthy. Of this there is no control whatever at present. (2) That they are kept under sanitary conditions. For the animals inside the city I have shown that this is not the case now, and there is every evidence that the conditions in the villages from which the milk comes are no better except for the fact that there is plenty of fresh air. (3) That the milk should be in good condition when delivered to the customers. The milk is delivered only once a day and hence has to be kept without pasteurisation or other method of preserving, in a hot climate for many hours. (4) That the milk should not be mixed with water or creamed before sale. (5) That the arrangements for bringing to market should be such as to prevent the milk becoming dirty, or liable to be infected with objectionable materials.

This represents only one side of the question. From an agricultural point of view we want to find out the most economical method of meeting the large demand for milk from our cities and placing it at their disposal at the cheapest rate possible.

CAUSES OF BAD SUPPLY.

In my mind, three things are radically wrong with the present milk supply, as illustrated by Poona, and which lead to the production of a very bad supply at a very high price: (1) The animals which are used for milk supply are subject to defects both in the case of cows and buffaloes. (2) The animals are kept, in large proportion, where they ought not to be kept, namely inside a big city. (3) The milk already produced outside is transported to the cities in the crudest, the most expensive and almost the most insanitary manner possible. It can be cheapened, more can be produced by the same people who are now producing it, and better milk will be available in the City. It seems therefore of vital importance, if the milk supply is to be improved: (1) that the animals should be improved so as to give a larger amount of milk for the food employed. (2) that the animals should be in cheap and natural surrounding outside the city instead of inside. (3) that the transport of milk both from adjacent points by road, and from distant points by railway, should be organised, so that cheaply produced milk should be delivered in the cities in good condition. With regard to the first of these points, namely the production and use of a better animal, the difficulties are perhaps greatest, and will take long to solve. For the present, all a dairy owner can do is to take the best breed available, whether of buffaloes or cows, and the best animals among them with the best of male animals for the herd, and ensure that the best is got out of these animals by suitable feeding.

The Deccan breeds of both cows and buffaloes give a much less quantity than this per annum.

The question of getting the largest amount of milk from animals kept is largely connected with suitable and regular feeding. Such feeding is very rarely done at present. There is hardly ever any arrangement for the regular growing of seculent fodder, and for its provision in the form of silage during the drier seasons of the year. At present I am convinced that the production is not economic,—becaus animals are used to giving very little milk, and the feeding is not such as to lead to their giving the maximum amount of milk. Again, the animals should be in cheap and natural surroundings away from the City. For villages or, in fact, for centres of milk production either near or far, chief question seems to be the organisation of the supply either by large dairies or by co-operative arrangements for collecting and transporting the milk.

DAIRY COMPANIES FOR CITIES.

There has been much talk in the last two or three years about the organisation of large dairy companies for the supply of cities. Such large dairies are likely to be successful if located suitably on cheap land with regular water supply,—with good railway (or road, if near enough) connection to the market,—and if good animals are kept. As an illustration fo what can be done in this direction, I may note that the Military Dairy in Kirkee can now and does now place milk in Bombay at a cost of 2 annas per seer. This is of course done because it is a large concern with well selected animals with excellent feeding arrangements including the regular use of silage when green grass is not available, and with pasteurising and cooling arrangements to ensure that no milk goes bad. With the perfecting of pasteurising, there is no need for such a dairy to be near the city supplied provided there is a good railway connection; it can be located wherever say within a hundred miles, milk production will be the cheapest and most successful

Apart from the establishment of large dairies as just suggested the only method of ensuring a pure milk supply at a cheap rate, is the organisation of village production and transport. It always seems to me, and it really is,—a great pity that such a large amount of labour should be employed in merely taking milk to market, which could be used in tending more animals and producing more and cheaper milk. The whole is a matter of gaining the confidence of the village cow keepers, and then their organisation. The winning of their confidence is a thing for which no rules can be laid down, but it is an essential preliminary to the organisation of the supply,—either by a middleman who buys it in the village, or better by a co-operative organisation of the milkmen themselves.

I only know one such co-operative organisation in India at present,—at Benares,—and the account of this (which I owe to Mr. Ewbank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies) illustrates its possibilities and also its difficulties.

Of course this is only a small concern: there are some groups of villages near Poona, for instance, where a large society could probably be organised than that of which I have spoken. This Benares Society works however, on a very narrow margin of profit. Its accounts for July to December 1912 sh wed a gross profit on the sale of 1,20,700 pounds of milk, of Rs. 1,595 and the nett profit was Rs. 235

Perhaps this is not a *brilliant* success,—but it sells pure milk at 8 seers per rupee in Benares, a price at which pure milk is *never* obtainable in Poona

PRODUCTION OUTSIDE CITIES.

This organisatian of milk production away from the cities, and of transport to the cities does not seem beyond possibility in Western India, whether by large dairies, or by the utilisation of village supply. Exactly the mechanism for doing it will have to be worked out Neither the data nor the means are available for giving details of such a mechanism. But every evidence exists to show that it can be done.

When it is done, then the time will have come to apply strickly sanitary rules with regard to the milk cattle sheds inside the city, to the quality of milk sold in streets or in the shops, and generally to bring the milk supply under the sanitary control which is so very essential. Till such organisation has been shown to be workable, without raising the price of milk, then I fear that the supply as at present arranged cannot be interferred with. It is a great pity that this is the case, but anything which tends to raise the present very high price still further would defeat its own object.

In conclusion, I have tried to show the deplorable condition of city milk supply at present in Western India, the difficulties in improving it, and the methods which seem to offer the most hopes of success. The position is by no means hopeless, but it is difficult, but the data I have put forward will, I hope, lead to a wide discussion of the subject, and to the improvement of one of the very worst conditions in city life in Western India at present.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 248000	Rs. 190900	Rs. 7000	Rs. 445000
Or per mile of Ry ..	136	104	4	244
For previous 21 weeks of half year..	0			7
Total for 24 weeks. ...	524612	5612254	193403	1105177
Comparison.	549412	5802254	200403	1149677
Total for cor. week.. of previous year	0			7
Per mile of Ry. do...	253324	248358	9240	511632
Total to cor. date do...	139	136	5	280
	510975 2	7660807	330930	131014

Decrease fo the week ...Rs. 66,632
Do. to date..... „ 16,04,712

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MR. ORR'S NOTE ON NAOROJI HILL OPEN SITE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A.M. Todd presiding.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that Mr. Orr's note regarding the open site on Naoroji Hill taught the Corporation a good lesson. Mr. Orr had stated in the note that open spaces could not be provided if funds did not permit of providing such open spaces. The Improvement Trust was brought into existence for making sanitary improvements, and he should have yielded to the opinion of the official representatives of the Corporation. He was sorry that the Corporation threw away lakhs of rupees on Gowalia Tank reclamation site and did nothing for the Mandvi ward which needed a recreation ground the most.

Mr. D. E. Wacha remarked that Dr. Sukhia told them that Mr. Orr was a good financier and bad sanitarian and that the Corporation should follow him. Mr. Wacha entirely differed from Dr. Sukhia because the Corporation were both good financiers and good sanitarians. Whenever it were possible and whenever there was any opportunity the Corporation invariably provided a few spaces, and on that principle the Corporation had acted when the Gowalia Tank site question was before them. Again he would point out that Mr. Orr's note was not finally disposed of and the conclusions contained therein were deplorable. The Corporation representatives have invariably and uniformly urged for providing open spaces but they were helpless before the official majority. Dr. Sukhia should, therefore, fight for the improvement of the institution of that body.

The minutes were recorded.

THE LATE MR. WILCOCKS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved the following proposition which stood in the name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who was absent: "That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 22nd August, 1913, of Mr. John Willcocks who as a member of the Corporation for two years rendered useful services to the City. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their breavement.'

In moving the proposition Mr. Wacha observed that it was lamentable to record the death of an old colleague who had rendered valuable services to the Corporation for two years. He was independent and inquisitive and took a keen interest in engineering questions that came before the Corporation.

Sir Balchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SET-BACK AT BAZAAR GATE.

Mr. Pherozo C. Sethna moved that the letter from Mr. Ardesher N. Guzder regarding set-backs in Bazaar Gate and Gunbow streets be referred to the Commissioner for a report through the Standing Committee.

Mr. Guzder in his letter stated that an opportunity had offered itself for enforcing a set-back in the case of house No. 17-19, facing Homji, Gunbow and Bazaar Gate Streets, which was under repairs and stated that if the opportunity was lost the Municipality would have to pay a very high price for enforcing the set back at the place in future; further that some old buildings at the corner of Gunbow Street and Bazaar Gate Street were used as shops, which might be acquired by the Municipality and pulled down in order to relieve the congestion of the traffic at that place. Again he was informed by the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer as well as by the Corporation under their letter of September 7, 1908, that the buildings would be acquired as opportunity occurred but that nothing had been done in the matter.

The Commissioner said that the question of set-back was a very difficult one. The Corporation had not passed any resolution regarding that particular locality and no scheme for a set-back there had been considered.

In view of this explanation Mr. Sethna withdrew his proposition and the letter was only recorded

THE GIBBS ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The Corporation considered the following correspondence:—The letter from the Commissioner dated July 15 in which he stated:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a plan showing in red scoring a portion of the compound of the premises occupied by Messrs. Kemp and Co. at the junction of Gibbs Road, Gowalia Tank Road and Pedder Road. It will be seen that this portion of land juts out considerably at a point at which it is desirable to have as clear a view as possible on account of the convergence of several lines of traffic. The yellow line on the plan shows the present regular line of the street and I propose to prescribe the red line as the future regular line of the portion under Section 299 of the Municipal Act, I have the honour, therefore to request the necessary sanction of the Corporation under Section 297 (1) (*b*) of the Act. The requirements of Section 297 (1) (*b*) (*i*) in regard to public and special notices have been duly complied with and I forward herewith a copy of the public notice issued."

A memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter, dated July 22, from Mr. A. Pell, General Manager, Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ld., was read as follows:—

"With reference to your notice of July 19, posted opposite the corner of Gibbs Road, we have the honour to protest against the proposed new road lines for the following reasons:—

1. The corner on the west of Gibbs road is quite clear of obstruction. All traffic can be easily seen either way by approaching vehicles.

2 No accident at that corner has taken place for the last 30 years to the writer's knowledge.

3. The corner as it stands is pleasant and shady.

4. The contrast of the opposite corner (northwards towards Pedder Road) is apparent. That corner is very awkward.

5. The new building at the top of Gowalia Tank Road is decidedly dangerous and will, when completed, probably be the cause of many accidents. Coming up Gowalia Tank Road it is impossible to see what traffic is coming up Hughes Road or down Gibbs Road.

6. If a corner is cut away from the little garden in front of Kemp's, the tendency to rush motors up Hughes Road and down towards Breach Candy will be enhanced, for, although motorists can see perfectly well down the road at present, they must decrease their speed at the corner, which is a decided advantage especially as a fairly steep descent immediately occurs.

I certainly hope the existing road will not be changed and I speak from an experience of 30 years' residence at that particular corner."

Sir Balchandra Krishna moved that the question be referred to the Roads Committee for report.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that there were arguments worth considering in Mr. Pell's letter. He moved as an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and the request made therein be granted.

Mr. Navalkar opposed the amendment. He did not think the matter was so urgent as required immediate steps being taken.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that though the matter was not very urgent, it was very simple and the Corporation could dispose of it at once.

Dr. Dinshah Master remarked that the Corporation had to pay for the fault of the Improvement Trust, which had permitted a house being built on the curve which rendered the corner still more dangerous.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji also was in favour of referring the matter to a committee when the whole question could be considered.

Colonel Collie, on whose motion the Corporation had asked for the report, said that having often to drive along that road and pass the corner often he was still of opinion as he had previously maintained that it was a very dangerous corner.

He would like that in fairness to Mr. Pell his letter might be fully considered. But Colonel Collie did not think there were any new material for the Committee to consider if the letter was referred to it. He thought the Commissioner's report was very clear and definite and the Corporation could at once decide the question.

Mr. Wacha was in favour of disposing of the matter at once.

Dr. Sukhia further supported the amendment which on a division was passed.

THE ZAOBA'S OART.

On the motion of Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar the following proposition was adopted:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the filthy condition of Zaoba's Oart and he be requested to state what steps he proposes to take to remedy the nuisance."

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

Mail" came to an untimely conclusion, owing to an accident which had it occurred at a greater height would have had practically no effect on the machine. Mr. Hawker distinctly attributes the collapse to a side slip when within 60 feet of the sea, and is quite certain that had he been at an elevation of 200 feet or more, the loss of equilibrium could have been regained without difficulty, and he could have continued his journey, as his engine was working perfectly. Bearing in mind that the chief purpose of the race was to discover the capabilities of British aircraft engines and to encourage their makers, the result was as far as it went satisfactory, and it is all the more to be regretted that an accident in which the engine had no concern presented the completion of the course. Sea planes are without doubt destined to play a very large part in the schemes for the defence of this country in future, and the evolution of trustworthy and suitable engine of home manufacture is, therefore, a matter of great concern. Engine trouble to a motorist as a rule means little more than a more or less prolonged delay. The pilot of a land aeroplane can generally manage to alight in safety and carry out repairs at his leisure. The sea-plane is in a different position for in the case of engine failure it is perfectly helpless and at the mercy of the wind and waves. Very minor mishaps only, such as a sparking plug needing replacement, or the carburettor requiring an overhauling, could be carried out at sea as the plane drifted on its floats, and then only if the sea were practically calm. In any other case a sea-plane out of action depends on external assistance. On the face of it a sea-plane becomes useless for naval purposes if it has to hug the shore so as to be within reach of assistance in case of trouble, or followed up by a vessel on the look-out to pick up the pieces. The risk of engine failure must, therefore, be minimised as far as possible, and it is not improbable that future developments may be in the direction of duplicate engines. Not only would duplicate engines conduce to maintaining the machine in flight, but would also enable steerage way to be kept on a sea-plane compelled to alight on the water owing to failure of part of its engine power, and thus admit of it being kept head to wind, a very important consideration for safety, even if no great rate of progress through the water be attained. As an alternative a small marine motor driving a marine propeller would serve the same purpose on the water, though it would not avail for the double purpose which would be served by the duplication of the engine. Another point with reference to engines for sea-planes is their liability to be splashed by sea water, thus introducing conditions which do not occur with the land aeroplane. The result of such splashing would be a sudden cooling of some portion of one or more cylinders which may interfere with the regular working of the motor. Such an occurrence would be especially serious in the case of air-cooled motors of the rotary type, which have proved so successful in land aeroplanes. One of the characteristic advantages of these motors is the constancy of temperature around their cylinders. After a few minutes, working a balance of temperature is established which lasts as long as the motor is working, and any cause disturbing this balance interferes with the regularity of the motor. It is therefore, important that no water should splash against the motor of a sea-plane when it is getting up speed for flight, or when it is alighting, or when it is navigating. From this it appears advisable that the motor of a sea-plane should be enclosed, and quite protected from sea splashes. But in such circumstances air cooling would become difficult if not impossible and this consideration points to the conclusion that the development of the sea-plane must be attended by improvements in water cooled motors. Nor is a sudden fall in the temperature of a portion of the motor caused by sea splashes the only danger arising from the employment of an exposed motor. Air mixed with some drops of salt water may be drawn into the carburettor and the effect be detrimental to the carburation as well as to the preservation of the motor. Another source of failure which may arise within exposed sea-plane motor is the establishment in the electric firing arrangements of short circuits capable of causing misfiring in one or more of the cylinders.

CLOSED MOTORS.

The necessity of having a hermetically closed motor for sea work will no doubt lead to the production of trustworthy water-cooled fixed engines. This type being more economical of fuel and lubricating oil than the rotary one, it will be possible, if it be found necessary for efficiency, to increase the weight of the engine without reducing either carrying power or radius of action, and on the other hand, if increased efficiency can be attained without extra weight in the engine, the radius of action can be increased. The tendency hitherto has been to reduce the weight of the engine and structure as far as possible. The problem of the future is to increase the driving power and thereby the lifting and sustaining power so as admit of extra weight both in the engine and the structural parts of the sea-plane. At present sea-plane engines do not exceed 80 to 130 h. p. in the near future they may be expected to run well over 200 h.p. Now that British firms being at last assured of a market are devoting their energies to producing engines of a suitable type, the development of the sea-plane in efficiency should be rapid and the result of the Government competition next February will be looked forward to with interest.

FRENCH COMPETITION.

The Deauville sea-plane competition which is taking place this week has been orgainsed under the auspices of the French Government with the sole object of acquiring the most suitable war material and encouraging constructors to attain greater perfection along the lines indicated by the regulation. It has been a great assistance to the French industry that the Navy Department knew what they wanted and laid down their requirements clearly. These requirements are, briefly, a mean speed of 45 knots; a climbing speed of 1,640 feet within twenty-five minutes, a minimum speed variation of 15 miles an hour; a non-stop flight over a circular course of 115 miles at top speed, and a further flight of 175 miles, making a total of 290 miles. All of these tests must be accomplished under full load, pilot, passenger, four hours' fuel, instruments including wireless apparatus, a 12 lb. anchor and 130 feet of cable. Additional tests are laid down to prove the sea-going capacity of the craft; the sea-planes must remain afloat for ten minutes with engine stopped in a twenty-two mile an hour breeze: they must when adrift come automatically head to wind without the aid of the motor: they must alight and rise from a sea running in at least 3 feet waves, navigate a buoyed course in a twenty-two mile wind, and rise from dead calm water under a full load within 400 yards. As our admiralty test at present is only an hour's satisfactory flight and a climbing speed trial, it will be seen, that the French tests are very much more detailed and cover all the points at present considered essential to a safe and efficient machine for naval service.

SECOND-HAND UNIFORM.

An advertisement now prominently displayed in certain of the service papers is very suggestive of changed times, and changed opinions. It is a fair presumption, that an advertisement would not be continued unless it brought business, and as this firm week by week renews its offer "to supply outfits and single articles in practically new condition for all branches of the service at considerably less than original cost" it is only natural to conclude that a demand for part worn clothing of doubtful fit exists somewhere. Assuming that modern sentiment is in favour of the democralization of the services, this hardly seems a suitable form of economy to make both ends meet on the restricted emoluments of the junior commissioned ranks, and may account for the revived interest in the turn out of the British officer evinced in recent orders on the subject of dress issued from the War Office.

KILLED BY A HORSE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a Hindu girl, named Shavibai, aged about ten years.

The evidence showed that a hack victoria was stopped on Sunday afternoon in Gujar Street, and an aerated water cart was standing near by. The cart started and the noise frightened the horse. It bolted and ran towards Duncan Road. There the horse ran against the wall of a shop. The girl was sitting on a plank in front of the shop and she was crushed between the horse and the wall, and died instantly.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

An inquest was held at Accrington on Mrs. Hannah Cronshaw, an elderly lady, who died as the result of her thigh being broken through a big Airedale flying at her while she was walking in the street. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A special cable to the "African World" dated Nairobi, August 28, stated that Governor Belfield had been suffering from a severe attack of malaria since his recent return from South Africa.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSONS.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

The eleventh day's sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

The first case was that of a Hindu, named Maruti Hari, aged 30,. who was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Dharma Sadhu.

The complainant knew each other. The accused's wife left his protection, and he suspected the complainant of enticing her away. On August 17 last, about 9 p. m. while complainant was sitting on the road with some of his friends, the accused came up with his mother. The accused stood at a distance, while his mother came to the complainant, talked with him, and then sized his hair and assaulted him. The accused then attacked with a knife, which he had concealed in his hand. He stabbed the complainant on his right eye, above the chin, and cut his nose. A witness seeing this seized the accused and another witness snatched away the knife. The police then arrived on the scene, took the accused in custody and removed the complainant to hospital.

The accused in his statement said that as he had lost his reputation he was much enraged, and so he inflicted wounds on the complainant.

The jury, having returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the accused to mercy, his lordship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RIDICULOUS CASE.

Haridas Tulsidas, a Bhatia, aged 31, was then put up before the same common jury, charged with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Khandalawala, instructed by Mr. Khorshed Nariman, pleader, was for the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Velinker, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended.

The story of the prosecution was that, in March, 1903, a sister of the accused, named Gokibai, alias Laxmibai married one Ratansy Dharamsy. At the time of her marriage she was presented by his relatives and friends with some ornaments of the total value of Rs. 10,000, which she sought to recover.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said he understood that the complainant was informed nine years ago that the ornaments were pledged. Under these circumstances he withdrew the case.

His Lordship remarked that he was obliged to the Hon. the Advocate-General for saving public time by withdrawing the case. It was a ridiculous case.

His Lordship discharged the accused, the discharge being tantamount to an acquittal.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.

Suleman Rahimali (28,) who was committed by Mr. G. R. Khairaj, on charges of attempt to murder and hurt, was placed before the same jury.

After recording the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" on the charge of attempt to murder and guilty on the two other charges of causing death by a dangerous weapon and causing hurt.

His Lordship, in sentencing the accused, remarked that it was a cowardly attack and as the jury had dealt with him leniently, he convicted and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and two years each on the other two charges, the sentences to run consecutively.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, heard a suit filed by Mr. Sorabji Dhunj bhai Dadysheth against Messrs. Suleman Abdul Wahed and Co, claiming Rs. 5,500, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff owing to the defendants' breach of contract, with interest at 9 per cent per annum.

Mr. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla, Pirosha and Papa, was for the plaintiff, while Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya defended.

The plaintiff stated that on February 4, 1913, the defendants through their manager Mr. H. Jamsedji contracted to sell to the plaintiff from their stables one grey Arab horse named "Dhaman," for a sum of Rs. 1,917 and in consideration took from the plaintiff a demand promissory note for that amount. On the same date, after the contract was signed, the defendants sent a letter to the plaintiff stating that the contract was cancelled and returning the promissory note. The plaintiff contended that the contract was a complete one and the defendants had no right to cancel it.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

A DRAPER ROBBED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman placed Shankar Krishna, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. T. M. Kapadia and Son, drapers, Hornby Road, charged with theft of several pieces of silk and cloth and other articles of the value of Rs. 220.

On Sunday noon the accused was seen along Apollo Street with a bundle in his hand, and a police sepoy stopped him on suspicion. The bundle was found to contain the articles mentioned. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

One of the proprietors of the firm, who was present in Court, pressed for a heavy sentence, as he said such thefts were too often committed in his shop. But the magistrate considering that the accused was still but a lad, sentenced him to receive fifteen stripes.

DISOBEDIENT FIREMAN.

Hassan Ahmed and six other Somalis and Ahmed Ben Ali, an Algerian, all employed as firemen on board the steamship "Red Bridge," appeared before Mr. Frank Oliveira, in answer to summonses taken out against them under the Merchant Shipping Act by Captain Christopher Vasey, the Master of the vessel, on a charge of wilful disobedience.

Mr Jones, of Messrs Smetham Byrne and Co, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution.

The complainant said that the vessel was ready to start on Friday and so he gave orders to the crew on Thursday morning to attend the disinfecting shed with all their effects and bedding on Friday morning. The accused attended the disinfecting shed, but they refused to bring their bedding and clothes. As a result, the Captain could not get the Bill of Health or Port Clearance and the ship was detained in the harbour.

The accused said the Captain asked them to take all their clothing, but they said they would take their dirty clothes only. The last accused, the Algerian, said that he was willing to obey the Captain, but he was afraid of the Somalis and so he did not act in accordance with the Captain's orders.

The magistrate convicted the seven Somali accused and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, and ordered them to pay Rs. 30 in all for cost. The algerian was warned and discharged.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
	Via Bianne Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th September.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayqil, Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Petrision, Derani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babaesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (16-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).

Greek administration notifies that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Lemnos, Salonika, Florina, Kosana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has been opened via Eastern. (19-12-12)

Bulgarian administrations notify opening to international service Sellingrad (Mousapha Pasha), Gorna (D Joumsi) Bala, Lozengrad, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demirhissar, Dedeagbadj and Neverokop. Charges for above-mentioned places same as for Europe (19-12-12).

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS.

EFFECTIVE VOTING.

CATTLE-SPEARING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

*MELBOURNE, Aug. 2.

The conference between the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria, held in Melbourne last Monday, dealt with various subjects in which South Australia is interested, and although no attempt was made in the absence of a representative of that State to arrive at any understanding on the Murray waters question, yet that important matter received some attention. Between the lines it is easy to see that, as far as the Murray waters are concerned New South Wales and Victoria regard themselves as being in the same boat, and look upon South Australia as the occupant of an entirely separate craft. Thus the Premiers described the report of the inter-State engineers as a majority document to which a minority statement was appended by the South Australian engineer. This however, involves an entire misapprehension of the actual position. In point of fact, all three of the inter-State engineers signed the same report, and not one of them dissented from any of its highly important conclusions. The Victorian and New South Wales representatives, however, appended a memorandum dealing with the arrangements which would be desirable to secure an equitable division of the maximum of water for irrigation purposes, whilst Mr. Graham Stewart, taking a broader view of the situation, assumed—to use his own words—" the objects in view to be co-operation between the three riparian States directly interested in projects for making the best use of the River Murray and its tributaries for navigation and irrigation." Where the vital interests of South Australia are concerned in the matter of the preservation of the navigability of the river the engineering representatives of New South Wales and Victoria recognising their responsibility as scientific experts are perfectly frank and outspoken in their admission of the injury already done, being done, and to be done to the navigable capacity of the river by irrigation. They join with the South Australian representative in saying that "the period during which navigation is possible on an unlock river has been shortened by the existing diversion." As to the future, they predict that "the effect of the diversions for irrigation rendered possible by the suggested storages, in reducing the period of navigability, will be progressive, and when such diversions are made to the full extent indicated, navigation will be greatly restricted and practically prevented." That is, of course, unless the system of locking is adopted. Fortunately for South Australia, there are now indications that the Commonwealth will, as it ought to do, take a hand in the game, in view of the national importance of the issues at stake.

EFFECTIVE VOTING.

The advisability of introducing legislation during the present session of Parliament for the application of effective voting in connection with the South Australian State elections was urged upon the Premier (Mr. A. H. Peake) at Adelaide on Friday by a large and representative deputation organised by the Australian Natives' Association. The speakers included prominent members of non-political organisations, also several members of Parliament, all of whom considered that effective voting would give much more satisfactory results in every way than were possible under the present system.

The Premier, in reply, said that the question to be decided was whether they wanted possibly the best, but if majority representation. If they wanted the former it was possibly the best, but if majority representation it was the worst. The system would destroy the broad current of public opinion. It was unfortunate for them that in Tasmania effective voting had squeezed out the only Independent candidate the election produced. In the two-party system pure and simple, effective voting might from an academic and theoretical standpoint be accepted as perfect but he regarded it as about the worst system that could possibly be adopted. One reason why he objected to their system was that big districts were advocated as necessary in connection with it. There were dangers in having big districts. They would not get so much efficiency out of large districts as out of the smaller ones. He had been told that there were strong objections to single seats. His preference was for single seats with the preferential vote. If they looked at effective voting they would see that it also was a single seat system. Party government might have its defects (and they might be very great), but he did not think that with all its faults it was nearly so bad or disastrous as would be Parliamentary control by little knots of Independents sent in by small quotas throughout the length and breadth of the State, and who would be responsible only to the opinions of the single electorates which they represented, would have no allegiance with any main party in the Legislature, and would bargain and haggle about every thing or anything but what suited them. They told him the system they advocated was democratic, but to his mind it was the reverse. The Government had to look at the practical side as well as the academic and theoretical side, and it could not accept the scheme. No doubt they would hear more of the matter.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Against the bulk-handling of grain there are two objections which it was once customary to hear; that whatever might be the case with the Atlantic trade wheat would not carry in bulk through the tropics, and that in the United Kingdom there are no facilities for bulk-loading. The first objection was answered so long ago as 1901, when New South Wales farmers made an experimental shipment of 10,000 bushels of wheat in bulk by the steamer 'Persia.' No harm was done to it by the voyage there was no heating or fermenting; the grain was officially certified to be cool, dry, and clean, and quite equal to any carried in bags. By steamer, at all events, the practicability of bulk shipments was thus demonstrated, and it is worth remembering that sailing vessels play an ever-decreasing part in our export trade. The Canadian wheat trade is mostly done by the regular liners. Formerly it was considered precarious for a vessel to carry a very large load in bulk, and in the Argentine trade it was deemed necessary to bag 25 per cent. of the cargo for "stiffening purposes" and to prevent shifting during the voyage, but of late the proportion has dropped to 15 per cent., and there are advocates of a further fall. As for facilities for the handling of bulk wheat in London, it is sufficient to say that over 80 per cent. of the wheat received there is in that condition. Even the bagged wheat from Australia is discharged into bulk barges and conveyed to elevators. Wheat in bulk means economy in space, and is therefore preferred by the shipping companies to bagged wheat. The discharge also is more rapid. It is important for the Australian farmer to remember that by shipment in bulk freight is saved, as under the other system bags are paid for. He has therefore to defray not merely the original cost of the bags, but the freight for them too. Mechanical invention has come to the help of the agriculturist in getting his seed wheat in and his harvest reaped, but methods of transit are antiquated, and it is time that in this vital matter Australia were put on a level with more progressive communities.

CATTLE SPEARING.

On June 12 last there appeared in several Australian papers a paragraph contributed by a travelling correspondent, in which it was alleged that cattle-spearing by natives is a common occurrence in the Far North. The Colonial Secretary called for a report on the matter, and the document has now come to hand from the officer in charge of police. "This report," said the Minister, "puts a very different complexion on the matter, and shows that so far from the depredations of natives being in any way due to laxity on the part of the Government or its officers, blame in the matter could be placed with the pastoralists." The report is as follows:—The bone of contention is cattle killing by the natives. In this matter the settlers themselves are to blame to a very great extent for having their stations undermanned. Further when they do report a case of cattle-killing to the police, pastoralists will not lay a complaint before a magistrate and obtain a warrant for the offenders, the invariable excuse being loss of time and the expense of prosecuting. I admit the settlers cannot bear the expense of following up a prosecution. But why expect the police to do their boundary riding and prosecute natives for killing their cattle? With regard to the case of the Bulton Estate mentioned, Mr. R Booty, an adjoining settler has for some time past had charge of this property. The place is visited by the police, and a similar state of affairs exists there as on other stations, viz., undermanned, with the result that natives kill cattle there as on other holdings. I do not admit by this that there is any such thing as wholesale spearing of stock in any part of Kimberley, or that stock is chased by natives to the extent they are credited with doing. Any person unacquainted with Kimberely reading the article under review, would conclude that the natives have practically control of the country. To prove that such is not the case, and that the natives are not nearly so bad as represented, I may instance the thousands of head of cattle shipped from both East Kimberley and West Kimberley every year, as well as the large numbers of sheep and the quantity of wool from West Kimberley. When it is remembered that in the Kimberley country stock can only fatten for about four months in the year, these shipments show that natives do not cause such havoc among stock as the newspaper report would have the world believe."

A.

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

PEKING AND THE REVOLT.

While the course of the revolt in the Yangtze Valley waits on the fate of Nanking and Kiangyin, while the attitude of the country farther south depends in turn upon the Yangtze, the policy of Peking begins to emerge from the dust of battle in clear-cut form. Something of this has been told in Presidential Mandates, not least significant being the appointment of Liu Kwanhsiang, Minister of the Navy, as Inspector of the Southern Seas, a plain indication of future naval movements against Canton. Earlier than this we have read of the cashiering of O-Yang Wu, the renegade Military Commissioner of Kiangsi, the order to dissolve the Provincial Assemblies of Canton and Nanchang, and the order for the arrest of the ringleaders of the Assembly in Hunan. All these bespeak a bolder tone, or at least a mind more confident in declaring itself, than was noticeable in early days of the outbreak, when oratory of the proclamation order was largely left to the other side. More important, however, is it to follow the movements of the various political organizations in the capital. While the Kuomintang have found subservience the better part of self-assertion, the Constitution Drafting Committee has been galvanized into action, and has produced a scheme for an electoral college, which puts the election of the President within measureable distance. A private Bill was actually introduced on Friday to fix the date of election, but this for the moment appears to have been defeated by the "no quorum" trick.

It is of no small interest and importance to observe how careful the Government is to proceed according to constitutional forms wherever such are possible. It would, of course, be highly impolitic to let it be inferred from any extraordinary that the Government considered the revolt in Central and Southern China as anything more than a rebellion, serious indeed, but not such as to call for emergency measures. But there is more in the present attitude of Peking than mere momentary expediency. At a time when the whole nation has more or less been engaged in playing a gigantic game of pretences, none has adhered more conscientiously than the Government to the rules of the game. It was the Opposition that attempted to intimidate the foreign Ministers and bankers into not signing the loan agreement with the Government that the nation had elected. It was the chief leader of the Opposition who telegraphed to Europe threatening a civil war. It is the Opposition which pretends that the Government may not move the nation's garrisons where it deems advisable and may not remove from office a provincial Tutuh who has notoriously defied the nation's Chief Magistrate. These are the really unconstitutional acts of recent months, and in mere observance of forms the advantage is all on the side of the Government. Especially it may be noticed that there has been no apparent interference with the local representatives of the Kuomintang. Quite justifiably they were called upon to expel certain of their members who were in arms against the Government. Otherwise they are treated with all the courtesy due to their station as members of Parliament. The same careful attention to form, it may be believed, is about to be observed in enduing President Yuan with the substantial powers, as contrasted with the provisional functions he has hitherto exercised, which the circumstances of the time demand.

The basic principle of the Government's policy would appear to be that China has trifled too long with provisional instruments of administration, and that it is time for one party to assert itself both in form and fact so strongly as to command the obedience of all practical men. Had the monarchy been retained, in a limited form, as China was repeatedly urged to retain it, there would have been a valuable nucleus round which men might have grouped themselves. As it is, that nucleus has to be supplied, and as the country has, in outward semblance, chosen to declare for a republican order of things, it is according to republican forms that the central authority shall be instituted. In actual fact, the geographical and racial conditions of China require that the old system of government by viceroys must be perpetuated. The change is one of name not of essence. But the utility of this adherence to new forms will be recognized when peace has been imposed. Yuan Shih-kai was selected by the late Throne and elected by the nation to inaugurate a Republic. For a certain period he functioned as a Provisional President. In the near future we may expect to see him confirmed in that position for a definite term of years. And this is done while Parliament is sitting and through the agency of a Committee appointed for that purpose by Parliament itself. Meanwhile, his coadjutors in the provinces are engaged as quickly as may be in enforcing obedience to that standard of Government for which the nation declared itself eighteen months ago. In the game of constitution-mongering Peking has outwitted the provinces. The success of the manœuvres depends upon the Government's having sufficient money to play that game to the end.—"N. C. Herald."

AFTER EFFECTS.

It is as yet too early to dogmatise regarding the after effects of the rising in China which seems now to be pretty nearly at its last gasp. Too early for a variety of reasons. First, because though there is no radical difference between what the Chinese are now and what Europeans have been, there is a considerable difference between the two to-day, so much so that the one is often doubtful what, under given circumstances, the other will do next. When the Commune first raised its baleful head in Paris at the close of the war with Germany, Thiers, who was in control of the French Government, had very clear ideas as to what was the right thing to do. "Whenever a rebellion is serious," he said, "it is best to abandon a revolting town and only re-enter it as a conqueror." This is a comprehensible doctrine enough. But it does not square with recent events in China, where rebel and loyalist have hobnobbed on occasion, and have never been above holding friendly intercourse as neutrals. With such facts before us, our efforts to look ahead a little, to discover what are to be the probable results of the recent rebellion, must be of the least possible dogmatic nature. Indeed it will only be fair to the reader to state plainly that our forecast is very largely based on hope.

And first as to the Government. There seems reason to think that the Central Government should emerge strengthened from the recent contest. It has seen plainly who are its enemies, and it may have a clearer insight into the nature of its friends. In other words it has learnt a great deal that will be highly useful if rightly applied. From now onward the word of the Government, legally uttered, should be the law of the land. That will be a revolution of the utmost importance, for it is long since any such condition prevailed.

With improvement in governmental circles there should be a corresponding advance in good for the people. Ninety-nine per cent. of the Chinese ask for nothing better then the chance to live their lives and do their work in their own way. The one per cent. is is that needs the curb which only a strong government can apply. Often-times rebellion results in executions, confiscations, curtailed privileges and diminished liberties. So long as these things apply to the one per cent. of China, and to them alone, as should be the case, the ninety-nine may rather rejoice than otherwise. Business under such circumstance should advance by leaps and bounds. Hoarded money should come into circulation; wealth should rapidly increase; straitened financial conditions should soon be effectually eased, and that without inordinate recourse to the foreigner: taxation, even if increased should be no greater burden, and if carefully collected and honestly accounted for, should by providing adequate funds inaugurate a new era. There is a fear lest the demand for money to meet unforeseen expenditure, to still further secure the position of those now in authority, and perhaps to provide extravagant prizes for successful soldiers, may so add to the immediate burdens of the country as dangerously to embarrass its exchequer, but we hope that commonsense will prevail sufficiently to make it clear how great the danger is of running too far in this direction.

With regard to the fighting services the recent disturbances have effectually proved the following:—1. That trained Chinese troops can make short work of untrained. 2. That more roads are needed. 3. That each province requires a small but perfectly equipped flying column of well-paid loyal troops ready at a moment's notice to nip rebellion in the bud; and 4. That without a naval force a rebellion is doomed to failure. One of the main results of the recent warfare, therefore, should be increased attention to the training, the pay, and the needs generally of the navy.—"*Celestial Empire.*

PRINTING IN JAILS.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The following memorial has been addressed to the Governor and President-in-Council, Bombay, by representatives of the Printing industry in this City:—

"Your Excellency,—We, as representing a large body of private enterprise and a large amount of private capital invested in the Bombay Presidency, desire respectfully to direct your attention to the large quantity of printing work done at Yeravda Central Press and to solicit your consideration of the observations hereinafter advanced regarding the prejudicial effect which this Government business has upon the industry.

In the latest Bombay Prisons Report it is stated that the profit from a year's printing at the Yeravda Press amounted to Rs. 1,15,749. The operatives employed in the Press are convicts and are therefore less costly and more susceptible to pressure than operatives in private presses, and thus enable the Press to return abnormal profits; but nevertheless, the profit stated represents an out-turn that must be enormous. We desire your Excellency to consider whether this work should not be distributed among private Presses. It possibly appears that the operations of Government in this connection are economical, but we would respectfully advance that to bring the Prison Press to its present stage of development an unreasonable amount of public money has been required and this indirectly operates to the loss of Government by inflicting loss on a large industry in this Presidency. Even if proved that the operations of the Press are profitable, it surely cannot be said that such profit is to be regarded as genuine again to Government or as of benefit to the public.

It is surely to the interest of Government to consider and encouage such an industry as that of printing, but the industry is not encouraged by the present operations of the Government Press. It is, on the contrary, hampered in one direction of legitimate development by the lack of the support which would be given if Government distributed its work among private Presses.

The work at Yeravda Press, as we have pointed out, is carried on by convicts. Their prision training as printers is not of benefit to them when they return to private life, printing presses. But if the work now done in Yeravda Press were distributed among private presses, employment would be provided for many more hundreds of respectable craftsmen. We need not point out to Your Excellency the social and economic benefit which accrues to a community when its members are increasingly employed in remunerative and respectable trades.

We are not unaware of the difficulties which confront Governments in providing labour for large numbers of prison inmates, but we would respectfully advance that it is not economically reasonable to turn them to work which is an end in itself and which requires such a large initial capital outlay for plant and fittings, and work which is no sense a punishment and therefore which does not act as a deterrent to criminally inclined persons. We would contend that prison labour should all be unskilled hard manual labour, and that it should be turned to the production of works which are aid to industry, such as railways and irrigation schemes. It is true that capital is also required for such undertakings, but such undertakings, are of widespreading benefit and give a much larger proportional return on capital expended than printing can. Also such labour is punitive and deterrent, and would not be in competition with the work of any skilled craftsmen or respectable section of the community; for it often appears that free cooly labour and labour for agricultural purposes is not plentifully available in this Presidency.

The Madras and Bombay Chambers of Commerce in 1910 addressed letters to the Government of India protesting against the employment of power machinery in Jails, and showing how this employment of power machinery was prejudicial to private trade, for such employment of machinery necessarily meant a large output of work than was necessary merely to provide labour for convicts. We would respectfully advance that as printing cannot be carried on economically nowadays without the use of power machinery and highly finished appliances and expensive plant this objection in the present instance is of peculiar force.

We would respectfully request Your Excellency to consider what we have herein advanced and the conditions indicated, and would solicit that the farther development of the Yeravada Press should not be continued, but that its operations should be restricted from time to time, gradually if necessary, until it is ultimately abolished."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chunkla No. 4. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE POONA SEASON.

(Countinued from page 7.)

Confidente" and "the Rosary" and Miss Williams sang "Bird of Love Divine', and "Hullo In In" with much feeling, she has a beautiful voice and is well trained. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Wingate both sang and Mr. Douglas also gave a clever little sketch. Mrs. Squires played the violin most charmingly and Mr. A. L. Cowen achieved great success in his excellent rendering of "the Last Match" and Stephen Adam's "Nirvana" Besides these items there were some excellent dances by Bob Milligan and Drivers Fegan, Manning, Colebera and Hesne R. F. A. The House was very full, both Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon being present, after dining with the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hill.

On Thursday evening an extra subscription dance was held at the Gymkhana, but there were very few people present, all the I. C. S., visitors having left the Wednesday before and as it was not the usual fortnightly chance so many people didn't know of it and had arranged dinners.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

The annual Fower Show opened on Friday afternoon at the Empress Gardens. It was a beautiful afternoon, and Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon drove down to open it, with the Governor of Madras and Lady Pentland and an escort of the Bodyguard. At the entrance were lined up the Boy Scouts acting as guard of honour to His Excellency. The band of the North Lancs played just inside the entrance gate, and the band of the 117th Mahrattas was playing further on in the Gardens. The exhibits were displayed in groups according to the various kinds along each side of the paths, and some of the dahlias and pelunias were really beautiful. The large palm house was transformed into a shelter for the decorated tables, the first prize going to Mrs. Donovan in the ladies' class, the second to Mrs. Kennedy and the third to Miss Douglas. Mrs. Donovan's table was prettily decorated with small vases of creeping geraniums, these were trained from one to the other in small arches and the tout ensemble was most effective, Mrs. Kennedy's table was entirely decorated with dwarf nasturtiums and certainly looked very pretty. The first prize for best table decorations by a Mali, went to the Government House Mali, who had decorated a small round table with vases of pale cream coloured bibiscus; Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Perkins performed the difficult task of judging and they certainly made excellent decisions. This building also contained long trestle tables on which were displays of the various single flower heads and vegetables. Colonels Perkins and Baddeley seem to have been most successful competitors; also I noticed Mr. Beale's name as prize winner. Her Excellency Lady Wellingdon was gowned in a pale grey satin gown with large straw hat trimmed with roses, and Lady Pentland wore a smart white lingerie dress. After duly inspecting all the various exhibits Their Excellencies left to the strains of the National Anthem.

Thursday and Friday being public holidays both in Bombay and Poona, perhaps accounted for the very large attendance of Indians and Parsees at the racecourse on Thursday afternoon. There was not nearly such a gathering of Europeans as usual. Perhaps hunting, racing, and a dance in the evening is rather too much for the ordinary individual. Among those present I noticed His Excellency the Governor with Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Staff but they all left early on account of the arrival at 5-30 of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett were also there, the latter in a flower heliotrope muslin with mauve ribbon in her hat. There seemed a large number of Belgaum people present, among them being Mr. Coplestone, Belgaum Master of Hounds, Captain and Mrs. Elam, Captain and Mrs. Heath and Captain and Mrs. Mainwaring White, besides many others. On Saturday the grand stand and first enclosure were packed. The afternoon started as a bright and sunshiny one, but it soon clouded up and some drops of rain fell, soon after the first race, but luckily it cleared again, and was not enough to spoil the ladies' frocks.

There were some very smart frocks to be seen. Among them I noticed Mrs. Windle in a lovely white lingerie gown, with yellow cowslips in her belt and a small green hat trimmed with a bright green feather and yellow rose. Mrs. Elam in a peacock blue satin covered with white discs and a large black hat. Mrs. Aitken wore a smart brown satin coat and skirt with black satin collar and cuffs, and a small round straw hat with emerald green feathers standing up in front. Mrs. Bain was in a black striped voile gown trimmed all up the front and hem of the skirt with very handsome broad crocket lace. With this she wore a large black crinoline hat trimmed with a number of white ostrich feathers. Mrs. Nevinson looked pretty in a handsome cream ribbed silk gown covered with a short tunic of bright royal blue ninon, with this she wore a small straw hat trimmed with the same coloured ostrich feathers and a bright blue veil. The Governor and Lord Pentland and some of their Staff arrived punctually for the first race but Lady Willingdon and Lady Pentland with Miss Beaumont Nesbitt came later in the afternoon. Her Excellency looked smart in a handsome plum-coloured satin gown with colour and cuffs of frilled net; with this she wore a a white straw hat trimmed with two large yellow ostrich feathers. Lady Pentland was gowned in a smart pale lemon coloured satin gown with a large round black velvet hat trimmed with lemon coloured feathers. The Dorset band played on the lawn and did much towards enlivening the proceedings.

HUNTING.

It was only a small field of ten enthusiasts that turned up to the meet at Harris Bridge on Tuesday morning after the I. C. S. Ball. However, those who were keen enough to dispense with their sleep were rewarded with a very pleasant little hunt. Drawing the crops on the north bank of the Mula river hounds soon found a large jack who had evidently been dining on a horse that had been destroyed the previous day close to the river bank. It took hounds some minutes to push him out of the thick cover and when they did so he took to the crops heading towards the North. After running for a mile in this direction he swung round to the right and made for the Bhopkhel covert. On being forced from these coverts he headed for the Nasik road for half a mile then circling right he tried again to reach his old refuge, the Bhopkhel coverts. Hounds were carrying a good head and hunting with great keeness and ran into him a little north of Bhopkhel village after a good hunt of above twenty minutes. Mrs. Chrystall was given the brush and Mr. Carmichael the mask.

The river bank was then tried back to the meet after which the Master drew the coverts near Darpuri to the west of the Bombay road but in neither place could hounds own a line.

On Thursday a field of sixty (including twelve ladies) met the Master at Dighi. Drawing a small nullah due west of the meet hounds soon picked up a line which they carried in a south-westerly direction till they reached the big nullah running north from Bhopkhel. Here the line took them due north up the main nullah for a mile when they were at fault. Whilst the Master was casting to pick up the line again two foxes were viewed, one heading towards the Sisters and the other in some fields on the west side of the big nullah up which we had come. Deciding that the one to the West was probably the customer we had been hunting the Master took hounds across and laid them on. They hunted the line slowly and with frequent checks across to the 8th milestone on the Nasik road. Then swinging right they carried it due north parallel and close to the road up to Bhosari. Just short of the village the customer took them across the road to the west running them clean out of scent in some thick cactus coverts close to the village. The coverts round the village were all drawn blank and the Master took hounds across to the Bombay road and tried the gardens close to the 8th milestone. These too were drawn blank though two jacks had been seen there the day before. Hounds were then taken back to the meet the ground being too dry and the sun too hot to hope for any further sport.

On Saturday there was a meet at the South Gate, Ganeshkhind. Hounds were taken straight on to the top of the Bhamburda Ridges and soon picked up the line of a jack which they hunted for nearly two hours and a half, first in the Bhamburda valley, then across the plateau into the Kothrad valley and afterwards back again into the Bhamburda valley where they had originally found. They could only hunt slowly and never hustled the jack from first to last and after some two hours he was viewed going as strong as ever, whereas the hill hunting had been quite sufficient for the hounds for one morning. They were still on the line when the Master had them stopped as it was getting too hot to hope for further sport. The continuous round of gaiety during the week resulted in an unusually small field of only 15 being present at the meet.

On Sunday we met at the 8th milestone Bombay road, a field of 60 being out, including a contingent from Bombay. Moving off the right of the road the Master first tried the gardens about a quarter of a mile from the meet. These were drawn blank, but close by to the north of the gardens hounds picked up a line which they carried in a large circle right-handed till they reached the north end of the Vale of Tears. Here they checked for some minutes but the Master soon had them righted, and they carried the line in the direction of Bhosari. A mile and a half short of that village a chinkara crossed the line to the right taking most of the pack after it. This happened when the jack was only some 400 yards ahead of the leading hounds. It took some time to stop hounds and by the time this had been done the jack had no doubt, made good his escape in the cactus coverts round Bhosari. However, he gave us an excellent run of nearly half an hour. Scent was good owing to a heavy dew that had fallen in the night. Had it not been for this our day's sport would have been very poor as the ground is dry and very hard these days. Some rocky knolls near the old Bombay road were drawn and though hounds feathered on a line they could not own to it.

A move was then made towards Chickli and the grassy slopes to the north of the Vale of Tears were tried but drawn blank. A move was then made towards the meet which was reached at 9 o'clock.

POLO.

The two remaining games of the first round of the Polo Tournament were decided on Tuesday before a large crowd on the Racecourse ground. The first game was between the 26th Light Cavalry and a scratch team calling themselve by the euphonious name of the Beetles. The latter were unfortunate, as Goldie, their back, had the bad luck to injure his wrist, owing to his pony stumbling. The Cavalry team combined well, and had the advantage in the matter of ponies, but at the end of the last chukker the score stood at 3 goals all. Immediately on the resumption Chaytor, who was playing a great game, ran the ball down and scored, giving his side the victory.

The next game between the Poona Horse and the 14th Hussars was not so closely contested, and consequently was not so interesting. The former for whom Lucas was brilliant, never looked like losing, and the score of 7 goals to 3, in no way exaggerates their superiority.

The semi-finals were played on the 11th on the New ground, Colonel Pike and the Officers of the R.A.M.C. being "at home." As was generally anticipated the Inniskillings proved too good for the 32nd Lancers, who, nevertheless, put up a good fight, and were in many ways unlucky to be beaten by such a large margin as 11 goals to 4. Fergusson-Pollok for the losers played a grand game, scoring a goal with a beautiful fifty yards drive. The remaining game in the semi—final round was something in the way of a surprise, the Poona Horse defeating the 26th Cavalry by 7 goals to nil in a fast galloping game. A very close game was expected, but with the exception of Cullum at back, the 26th seemed to be off their game.

The final game which was contested on Friday provided yet another surprise, for the Poona Horse defeated the Inniskillings after a magnificent game by 5 goals to 3. The Poona Horse were on the top of their form, especially Lucas and Hildebrand, while Alderson delighted his friends by scoring goals with the greatest precision. The Inniskillings were unfortunate in having Ritson sick and the greatest credit is due to him for the fine game he put up under such adverse circumstances. The win was a very popular one, because the Poona Horse were to some extent looked upon as the home side and after the game everyone adjourned to drink the winners' health, the refreshments being very hospitably provided by Sir Richard Lamb.

CRICKET.

A cricket match was played on Monday and Tuesday between the Poona Gymkhana and the Indian Civil Service. The former batted first, and treated the bowling of the "Heaven-borns" with such contempt, that they were able to declare with their score at 368 for 4 wickets,

Humfrey getting 102 and Heath being undefeated with 130 to his credit. What a pity these scores cannot be reproduced on more important occasions! —Quadrangular matches for instance. The I. C. S. had lost 4 wickets for 93 runs before stumps were drawn. The next day, in spite of the disturbing influence of the I. C. S. Ball, the Civilians succeeded in raising their score to 283, to which Mackenzie contributed 101, and Monteith 56. The home team went in again, and having knocked up 93 for the loss of 4 wickets, declared, leaving their opponents 178 runs to get to win. This was too much for the Civilians who lost 9 of their wickets for 93 runs, and only saved their defeat by playing out time.

6TH DIVISIONAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

It was most unfortunate that the finals of this Tournament had to be played off on the same day as the finals of the Polo as it prevented many witnessing a really fine game who would otherwise have been present. The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment won the cup for the third year in succession, after a very close game. The Dorsets scored just at the end of the ten minutes' play. Just before the whistle blew for half time, the Lancs equalized. Score: Dorsets 1. Lancs 1. Shortly after half time the Dorsets pressed hard and it was only with great difficulty that the Lancs prevented them from scoring. The Dorsets were awarded two penalties the latter resulting in a goal. The Lancs tried hard to equalize in the ten minutes that remained but without success till just before the whistle blew for time they were awarded a penalty which resulted in a goal. Ten minutes' extra play each way was given to decide the match and the Lancs scored the deciding goal, winning the match by 3 goals to 2. Sir Arthur Barrett made a short speech congratulating the winners and Lady Barrett presented them with the Cup and Medals.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Patiala Imperial Service Lancers will attend at Ambala this autumn for the purpose of brigade training with the Ambala Cavalry Brigade.

The "Sind Gazette" understands that the Government of India has been unable to accept the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's Education Bill, which is now pending before the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Quetta A.D.C. gave a "double bill" a few days ago, at the Soldiers Club, when "The Money Spinner" and "The Conversion of Nat Sturge" were staged. The house was a full one and was treated to some very good acting.

Mr. A. F. Thayer, editor and publisher of the *Ceylonese*, has been committed for trial at Colombo, on a charge of defaming the Public Works Department Engineers, and the Colombo Municipality, in the *Ceylonese*. Bail was fixed at Rs. 1,000.

An Indian member of the Provincial Civil Service, Assam, has been deputed to enquire into the conditions of the silk industry of the Province and the question of the adoption of co-operative methods to the special needs of silk workers.

The annual report of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles for 1912-13 has been issued. There were 263 members on the rolls. On the active list 200 were extra efficients, 9 efficients, and 33 non-efficients. Of reservists there were 14 efficients and 7 non-efficients. There were 65 marksmen, 96 first-class shots, 36 second-class shots, and 14 reservists fired their course. These figures show a marked improvement in the shooting of the Corps.

The Governor of Victoria (Sir John Fuller) arrived in Colombo a few days ago by the "Macedonia" and left by train on a visit to Abbotsleigh estate, Hatton, of which he is a director. In the absence of H. E. the Acting Governor, Sir John was met in Colombo by Captain Rattle Crozier, who came down from Kandy for the purpose. Sir John returned to Colombo the following day, and re-embarked on the "Macedonia."

Osaki, a Japanese commercial traveller, who attempted to commit suicide a short time ago by cutting his throat with a razor, was produced before the Colombo Police Magistrate the other day. Accused had been suffering from insomnia for some time and committed the act in a fit of insanity. He was a man of good character and his friends and the Japanese Consul made arrangements to send him back to Japan. He was dealt with as a first offender and bordered to furnish security in Rs. 250 to be of good behaviour for six months.

The district Magistrate has asked the Ootacamund Municipal Council to formulate suggestions similar to those from the Coonoor Municipality for the destruction of stray dogs by the use of strychnine. Pending the orders of Government on the Council's proposal for the appointment of a special man for this purpose, the Council suggested that the Health Officer and the two Sub-Assistant Surgeons under him might be entrusted to deal with the destruction of dogs in the manner suggested. Why cannot special measures be adopted in Bombay also?

Important conclusion bearing on anti-malarial measures in the tropics by Dr. Bahr, who with Sir Patrick Manson and Major James reported on important experiments carried out in the notoriously malarial town of Kurunegalle, Ceylon, have been published by the Government of the island. It was found that mosquitoes bred extensively in paddy fields and that rice cultivation is practically inseparable from malaria. The only remedy that can hope to be effective is the abandonment of cultivation altogether in lakes and pools. It has been found feasible to stop the breeding of the malarial mosquito entirely by the introduction of larvivorous fish, but this is inoperative in paddy fields. It, therefore, appears from the report that it is impossible to protect cultivators anywhere from malaria except by systematic prophylactic measures with quinine. Spleen complaint among children in the area of investigation is as high as eighty per cent.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE INFANTA BEATRICE.

The Infanta Beatrice of Spain, concerning whom an erroneous report has been current that she had entered the Roman Catholic Church, bears a name that is somewhat unfamiliar to the British public. Yet she was born in England, at Eastwell Park, as the youngest daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh. But after her father's accession to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and more particularly since his death, she, in common with the other members of the family, have been seen little in Great Britain though her mother, the Dowager-Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, continues to receive annuity of £6,000 from the British Exchequer as a widowed daughter-in-law of Queen Victoria. The Infanta's mother-in-law, who is one of the best known members of the Spanish Royal Family as the Infanta Eulalie, is the third and youngest sister of the late Alphonso XII. of Spain, and consequently an aunt of the present King of Spain. It thus happens that while the Infanta Beatrice is a first cousin of the Queen of Spain her husband is a first cousin of the King.

DUTCH ORDER FOR MR. CARNEGIE.

Queen Willfelmina of the Netherland has conferred on Mr. Carnegie the Grand Cross of the Order of Orange Nassau in recognition of His generosity in connexion with the building of the Peace Palace at The Hague. The Orange Nassau is the youngest of the Dutch Orders, and has just completed its majority, having been instituted by Queen Whilhelmina in 1892, and may be said to have taken the place of the family Order of the Golden Lion of Nassau, which passed to Luxemburg in 1890. Excluding the revival of the Dutch branch of the Teutonic Order, first established in the Netherlands by the States General in 1580, the oldest Dutch decoration is that established for military distinction by William I. in 1815. The civil order of the Netherlands Lion was established in 1818.

OUR MINISTER AT THE HAGUE.

Sir Alan Johnstone, British Minister at the Hague, unveiled in mail week the statue of King Edward VII., which, with that of Sir Randal Cremer, is an important adjunct to the new Palace of Peace. Sir Alan boasts a distinguished lineage with a long Parliamentary connexion. His family is, in origin, a branch of the old clan of the Johnstones of Westerball. Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnstone, who fell at Cartagena in 1741, married Charlotte Marchioness Dowager of Amandale and daughter and heiress of John Vanden Bempde, a great merchant whose name is still preserved in the family. In 1825 the Johnstone of the day married the second daughter of Archbishop Harcourt, of the famous Nuneham family. Her mother was sister of the first Duke of Sutherland. He was second Baronet of the creation of 1795. His father sat in Parliament from 1790 till 1796; he sat from 1832 to 1837 and from 1841 to 1869, and the third Baronet, who became first Lord Derwent in 1881, sat from 1869 till 1880. Lord Derwent married a sister of the first Lord Hillingdon, and Sir Alan is fourth son of that marriage. He was born in 1858, and entered the diplomatic service in 1879. Except for a term at Washington, his service has been entirely in Europe, and has included Belgrade, Rome, and Vienna. He was appointed Minister at Copenhagen in 1905, and went to The Hague three years ago. He married in 1892, a daughter of Mr. J. W. Pinchot, of New York, and among members of the Pinchot family is Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the forestry expert.

AMBASSADOR OF FOREIGN DESCENT.

Like Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, who has been appointed to the Embassy at Vienna, is in the male line of German descent. His grandfather was Prussian Ambassador in London for thirteen years. His father was at one time an officer in the Prussian Guards, and a Chamberlain of the old Emperor William. But on his mother's side he has good English blood. She was one of the Gurneys of East Anglia and a niece of the celebrated Elizabeth Fry. Measured in terms of salary, the move from Madrid to Vienna is a big step up for Sir Maurice. For whereas the Ambassador at Madrid is paid only £5,500 a year, his colleague at Vienna receives £8,000, and is in this respect on an equality with the Ambassadors in St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Berlin. The most highly paid Ambassadors are those at Paris (£11,500) and Washington (£10,000), whereas the lowest paid are those at Tokio (£5,000), Madrid and Rome (£7,000). The Emperor Franz-Josef can look back on a long line of British Ambassadors, for Sir Maurice de Bunsen will make the fifteenth he has received since 1851, to say nothing of envoys for a special purpose, as when Lord John Russell went to Vienna on a special mission in 1885 and Earl Cowley on a confidential mission four years later.

A LIBERAL PEER.

Lord Wimborne, who recently completed his seventy-eighth year having been born at Dowlais on Aug. 29, 1835, has been a Peer of the Realm since 1880. Up to that time he had been known as Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, having succeeded in 1852 to the baronetcy conferred in 1838 on his father, an eminent ironmaster at Merthyr Tydvil, which borough he represented for twenty years in the House of Commons. From him Lord Wimborne also inherited the Canford Manor estate in Dorsetshire, now one of the best and most liberally managed landed properties in the south-west of England. His lordship is also an extensive landowner in Bournemouth and Poole, and has been a generous supporter of all charitable and philanthropic institutions in those districts, as well as a considerable benefactor of the Church of England. He married in 1868 Lady Cornelia Spencer Churchill, daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough and sister of the ate Lord Randolph Churchill, who has for many years taken an active share in the administration of her husband's estate, on which she has helped to establish several flourishing industries.

CHIEF OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major-General Sir Thomas Fraser, who has been appointed Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, was born in 1840, and is a soldier of unusual experience. Through his marriage with a daughter of the late James Beckford Wildman, M.P., he claims connexion with the Colonel Wildman who was in the retreat on Corunna, in the Peninsular War, and aid-de-camp to Lord Uxbridge at Waterloo, and with the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, M.P., Governor of Madras. He watched the Franco-German war and was in Paris in the siege and the Commune. He was with the Turks in the war of 1877; he was present at Majuba, Tel-el-Kebir and Kassassin, and took a large part in the reorganisation of the Egyptain Army. He was later Commandant of the School of Military Engineering and G. O. C. of the Thames District.

THE YOUNGEST PREMIER.

When the Hon. Richard McBride, who has just arrived in the old country, was in London a couple of years ago, he enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest Premier of the British Empire. Mr. T. P. O'Connor at the time, in a vivid description of "Dick McBride," wrote of him as being, like the country of which he is Premier (British Columbia), massive. His is a striking figure. He stands over six feet in height, and is proportionately broad. Richard McBride has held the office of Premier for ten years, and it is not surprising that a man of his temperament and characteristics should have won the respect and devotion of the people not only of his own great province but of the whole of Canada.

DANGEROUS LUNATIC.

MANY MYSTERIOUS CASES OF POISONING.

The French police have arrested at Lyons a dangerous lunatic, named Isidore Fourniar, who has been at liberty for several months, during which time he succeeded in poisoning over a dozen persons, many of whom are still lying seriously ill.

Fournier, who has been five times detained in a lunatic asylum, was in the habit of carrying on him bottles of belladonna and other deadly poisons. He used to sit down at a cafe and ask the waiter to bring him a cup of coffee and some rum. He would then wait till the man's back was turned and pour a quantity of the fatal drug into the rum bottle.

There were nearly twenty mysterious cases of poisoning before the police discovered that the unfortunate victims were all taken ill after drinking rum at a cafe. A close watch was kept, and two officers who sat down in one of the leading cafes of Lyons, after remarking that the liquor served them tasted bitter, were taken seriously ill. The waiter was able to give a description of the man who had been served just before the officers and the police recognised the lunatic Fournier. Search was at once made for him, and he was arrested in his lodgings after a violent struggle.

Fournier has had a terrible history, and it is believed that his homicidal mania has at least once, had a fatal termination. In 1901 he was living with his sister and his little niece. He had already shown signs of mental trouble, and arrangements were being made for his detention in an asylum. One day when the uncle and niece were left alone the little girl fell out of the window and was killed. An inquiry was held, as the result of which Fournier was sent to a criminal lunatic asylum. He was released after a couple of years, but a fresh fit of homicidal mania eighteen months later rendered it necessary for him to be interned again. He was three times released since then, and on each occasion a recrudescence of his man-killing mania has forced the authorities to send him back to confinement.

LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS ON THE STAGE.

Among the handsome dresses worn in "The Beggar Girl's Wedding" at the Lyceum Theatre, London, is an evening dress of soft black satin, worn by Miss Foster as Maud Villars. The skirt is arranged with a tablier of black net, embroidered in diamante, and the corsage, which is of black chiffon over white lace, is finished with a huge butterfly also in diamante. A touch of black velvet is introduced on the corsage by a narrow band carried from the waist over the left shoulder, and the aigrette is fastened in the hair by a little band of the same, fastened with an ornament in diamonds. Miss Foster also wears a dress of vieux rose taffetas, made with a draped tunic which is bordered with a deep hem of net embroidered in chenille. The chenille is repeated in the corsage, and this is finished with collar of white lace. A large black velvet hat, trimmed with a long white plume, accompanies this dress.

AN EVENING GOWN.

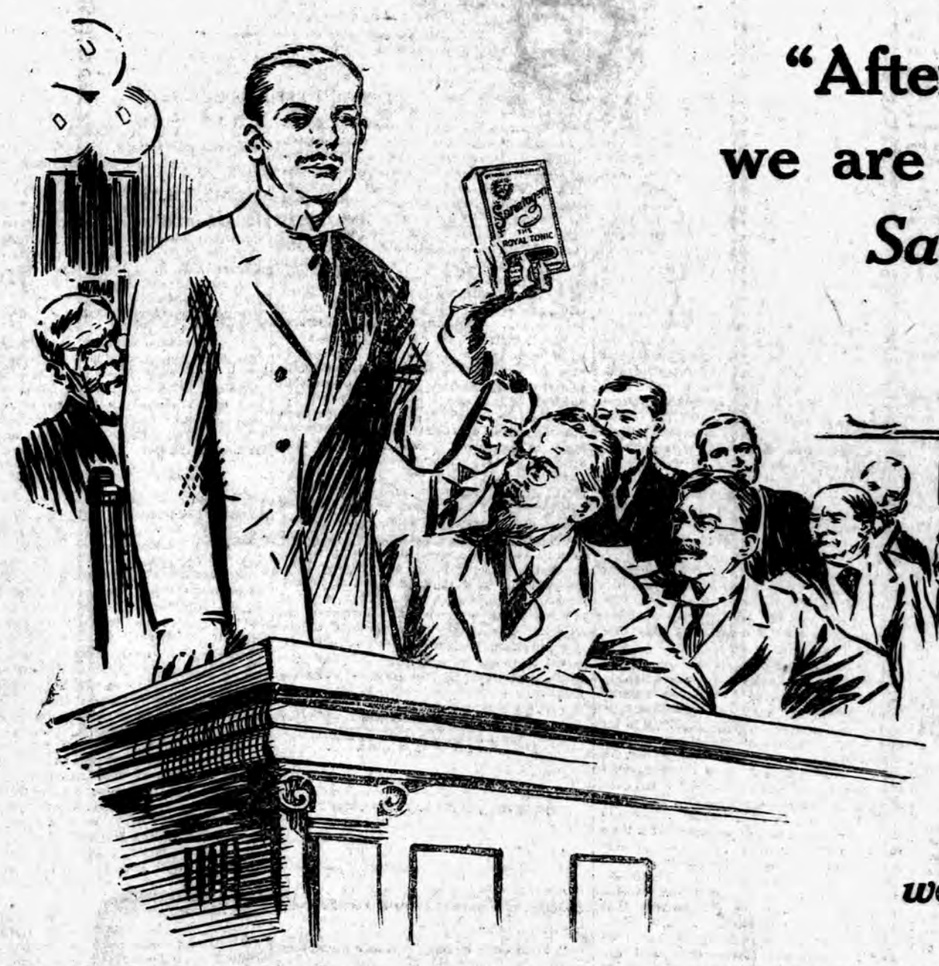
A very handsome evening dress worn by Miss Foster is of palest mauve chiffon over white satin. The corsage is cut in a low square, and the chiffon is draped, and the folds are fastened at the waist by a cluster of pansies, while a narrow band of plum-coloured velvet introduces a contrasting note. The upper part of the skirt is of the chiffon over white satin; but the lower is of mauve satin slit in front to reveal the chiffon below. A panel of pale coffee-coloured lace embroidered with large white crystals hangs from the waist; and the mauve satin is embroidered at the sides with large designs in the bugles. The dress is finished with a long narrow panel train of mauve chiffon over white satin.

SIMPLE GOWN.

Miss Relph naturally wears quite simple dresses as she plays the part of Bessie Webster, who is quite a young girl. After her marriage she appears in a very pretty afternoon dress of satin in a pale shade of cerise. The tunic is looped up somewhat after the manner of a pannier, but the under-skirt is quite straight and plain. A fichu of white spotted net crossed just above the waist finishes the bodice, which is quite simply made with long sleeves. Another pretty dress worn by Miss Relph is of taffetas in purple shot with dark blue. It is made in one piece, and is fastened in front with large buttons in pale blue crystal. The skirt is slightly draped from the sides so as to fall in a point at the foot, and the sleeves are rucked from the shoulders to the wrist.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.

An original dress worn by Miss Cicely Stuckey as Elsie is arranged with a bloused bodice of deep pastel-blue crepe de Chine. This is cut in a tiny square at the neck, and is fitted with long rucked sleeves. The tunic, which falls from the waist to the knees, is also rucked, or drawn up in front from each side to the centre; and it falls over a pleated skirt of deep blue pastel cloth. A large pink rose is tucked into the waist, and bands of narrow black velvet are worn in the hair. A pretty dress for a summer afternoon is of palest pink chiffon over white satin, and it is completed by a coat which is cut with rather long, straight basques. The fronts and the scuffs are edged with a narrow chiffon ruche, and a pale blue satin band outlines the high waist. A rose in a deep shade of pink is tucked into the waist.



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